

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.]

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

WHILE in this country the great principles of Free Trade have for the last five-and-twenty, and especially for the last seven years been converting all the wisest heads of the nation, and playing sad havoc with parties in their triumphant progress, France has remained obstinately wedded to the old ideas. French manufactures and French agriculture are stringently protected. Under the system of Free Trade, which to a large extent has emptied our prisons and our workhouses, and given the labourer the big loaf instead of the little one, the English agriculturists have raised a loud cry of distress. It is true they complained as much in the "good old times," when they were protected, as they do now, in these "unhappy days," when they are unprotected; and that their groans were as loud from 1815 to 1845 as they have been from 1845 to 1852; but we only allude to the well-known fact to compare it with the state of feeling among the same class in France. There is not under the sun a race of agriculturists who make more bitter moans over their evil fortune than they do. They are protected to the full, but they are not satisfied. Nothing pleases them, and no kind of harvest is profitable enough to bring the smile to their faces. Their name is synonymous with "misery;" a fact which we borrow from the reports of the inspectors deputed by their own Government to inquire into their condition. If the harvest be a deficient one, they get high prices, but few customers; and their gains are not sufficient to enable them to pay the interest on their heavy mortgages, and meet the burdens imposed on them by the State which protects them; if it be an average one, they are in the same suffering, querulous, discontented condition; and if it be a bounteous one—rejoicing the heart of man—it brings to them no consolation: for prices fall, and they are as miserable as ever, and become the prey of the mortgagee, the tax-gatherer, and the attor-

ney. If, by some hocus-pocus in commercial and mundane affairs, they could reap a plentiful harvest and charge a famine price for it, they would be well pleased; but, failing that impossible consummation, they jog on as well as they can, and grumble with the proverbial earnestness of their craft. The protected manufacturers of France are easier to please: they do not complain, though it is evident that the protection under which they live has not enabled them to compete successfully with this country, in any one of the great branches of manufacture which in our day make the fortunes and the greatness of nations, as well as of individuals. If a Frenchman be asked what Protection has done either for the manufactures or the agriculture of his country, he is puzzled to tell. It is English capital, that has made and is making French railways; and if a Frenchman corresponds with, or desires to cross the Atlantic, or to visit India, it is an English vessel to which he must trust his missive or his person, for his own country does not provide him with the necessary facilities or accommodation. The protected textile manufacturers of France cannot clothe the world, as the unprotected manufacturers of England can do; and in all branches of industry the Free-traders of England compete successfully with all the protected nations of the earth.

But while England has been giving to the world so brilliant a lesson in economic science, and inspires no less a person than the President of the French Republic with a desire to study the great truths which Adam Smith promulgated, which Mr. Cobden and Sir Robert Peel partially wrought out, and in which Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have finally acquiesced, as the only possible system in our day, we must admit that as regards its nearest neighbour, it has not acted up to the spirit of its own policy. Our Free Trade is at best but a partial and incomplete theory. It is not yet the fact that it ought to become. We have opened our ports to the corn of the world, because corn is that article of first necessity to which of right the great principle should be first applied. But

there is no necessity why we should stop at corn. We offer to take from France all the bread-stuff she can spare us, though we well know that she cannot supply us to any appreciable extent, inasmuch as she produces little except what she needs herself; but we do not offer to take from her another article of agricultural wealth of which she is the largest producer in the world, for which she is justly and widely celebrated, and for the superabundance of which she would gladly find a market in this country. We tell her that we will take her Corn, although she has none to give us; but we say nothing about her Wine, though she produces so many millions of gallons more than she knows what to do with. It is hard to say what effect the heavy duties which we have laid upon French wine have had on the general intercourse between the two nations, or how much ill-feeling, war, and bloodshed have been indirectly produced by our unwise preference of heavy port for the light, wholesome wines of France, or what battles might have been avoided if our forefathers had judged it more expedient and more profitable to trade with rich and powerful France for her staple product, rather than with weak and poverty-stricken Portugal, for a more potent, but a less wholesome beverage.

But, leaving this question, on which it would be easy to generalise and form conclusions, as correct as they would be startling, we think it will scarcely be denied that the excessive duties we have imposed upon the light, unintoxicating wines of France have led in this country to a large increase in the consumption of stronger and cheaper beverages. Of the upper classes, as not greatly interested in the price, it is scarcely necessary to speak, yet it must be obvious that even they, for the sake of cheapness, have consumed greater quantities of strong Portuguese and Spanish wines than they would have done had Bordeaux and Burgundy been attainable at more reasonable rates. To the bulk of the middle classes port and sherry have been the



STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEELE, AT TAMWORTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

only wines known—except by name—while the lower classes have been as much strangers to the taste of wine of any kind as if there were no such thing in existence; and have drunk beer and spirits alone. The effect of this state of things upon the character and morals of the country was long a painful subject of contemplation; and though, happily, the great Temperance reformation of the last few years has diminished the evil of spirit-drinking to a considerable extent, it still exists to create pauperism, madness, and misery among the labouring population. While this has been the case in England, and while we have unhappily been acquiring a deservedly bad character among the nations of the earth for the large sums we habitually spend in intoxicating liquors, another nation, removed from us only by a narrow strait of twenty-five miles of salt water, is able and willing to supply us with any quantity of a wine, favourable to health and longevity, at a price which might have rendered it the poor man's daily beverage.

Without entering any deeper into the question than this, it is clear, from the simple statement of the fact, that our Government has acted unwisely in a commercial point of view; that on political considerations it has been much to blame for the national estrangement and hostility that have been the consequence; and that it is by no means innocent of the moral degradation of the people, which has been the last, but by no means the least, result.

In three valuable letters upon the subject of the wine trade and its history, for which the public is indebted to Mr. Thomas George Shaw, we find some statistical tables which throw still further light upon the subject. From these it appears that between the years 1791 to 1800, both inclusive, when the population of the empire was but fourteen millions and a half, the consumption of wines in this country was actually greater than in the year 1851, when the population had increased to nearly twenty-seven millions and a half. In the first-mentioned period the annual consumption of wine averaged 6,513,000 gallons; while in 1851 it amounted to 6,280,000 gallons. It must not be supposed that it is to the Temperance movement alone that the result must be attributed, though, doubtless, the decrease is partly owing to that cause. The fact is, that Port wine, to which, with Sherry, the consumption became almost wholly restricted in consequence of the excessive duty on French wine, reached at last so excessive a price, that adulteration ensued. Adulteration with brandy and worse materials led in course of time to disgust, and the bulk of the public preferred good beer and pale ale to bad port and execrable sherry. The decrease in the consumption of wine was accompanied by an increase in the consumption of malt liquor and spirits; and France, that had wine enough to afford every labourer more than his bottle per day, could find no market for her superabundance, and scowled upon her nearest neighbour, England, for being so foolish, short-sighted, and unneighbourly as to refuse to trade with her. In the present year, were it not for the almost prohibitory duty of 5s. 9d. per gallon upon good wine, that could be delivered in the Thames, all other expenses paid, at one shilling per gallon, every labouring man daily now drinks his pint of small beer, could enjoy as great a quantity of wholesome French wine; and the English farmer, as in the olden time which he deprecates, could drink his Claret and his Burgundy.

The present time seems favourable for a consideration of this question. If it be desirable that the commercial relations of two such powerful Governments as those of Great Britain and France should be extended and improved, a readjustment of the wine duties would afford an opportunity for the commencement of a better understanding and a more profitable intercourse. No one advocates the free introduction of French or any other wines; for, as long as it is necessary to raise a revenue for the public service, wine is a proper object of taxation. But it should be taxed for revenue only, and with no hostile intent against the trade of another nation.

The main, if not the only, obstacle to the natural development of the wine trade with France, is the fixed import duty of 5s. 9d. per gallon on all wines, whatever their quality. This duty may be but ten per cent. upon the high-classed and expensive Château Margaux, Clos Vougeot, or Hermitage of the rich; but on the common and excellent wines which the middle and lower classes of the people would consume, it amounts to 500 or 600 per cent., and consequently to a virtual prohibition. An *ad valorem* duty would remedy the evil; and, while there can be little or no doubt that it would lead to a greatly increased consumption, and to a more extensive interchange of commodities between the two nations, there is every reason to believe that Great Britain, in taking this step, would not only establish a permanent good understanding with the French people, but raise in one year a larger amount of revenue from wine than she now raises in half a dozen.

Who knows but that, after all, England may become a corn-exporting country, and feed the French wine growers; who, in their turn, might devote a larger amount of acres to the grape, and fewer to grain? Such a result of the Free-Trade system would be as welcome to the agriculturists of both nations, as it would be beneficial to the general interests of the whole people of each.

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL AT TAMWORTH.

YESTERDAY week, the 23d instant, the bronze Statue just erected to the late Sir Robert Peel, in the market-place of Tamworth, was inaugurated, though with little of the ceremony customary on such occasions. Tamworth owed this debt of gratitude to the fame of the deceased statesman; and it has been rendered—quietly, it is true, but still with every evidence of sincerity. From the highest to the lowest, nearly everybody subscribed for the Statue. Nor could the feeling with which the inauguration was witnessed be mistaken. The shops were all closed, and the whole neighbourhood assembled to do honour to the occasion. The Statue, as a work of art, possesses, according to the standard in this country, very high merit, and brings prominently and favourably before the public, Mr. Noble, the sculptor, who has certainly produced a very striking likeness of the great original. There is a severity of expression about the face to which objection may be taken; but the outline of the form is excellently preserved when the bulky proportions are remembered; and the attitude—Sir Robert is represented speaking—is at once spirited and easy. The drapery, also, is remarkably well arranged, the modern costume being sufficiently conventionalized to ensure an artistic effect without any extravagant departure from what we are accustomed to see around us. The inauguration took place at two o'clock, in the presence of the Mayor and town council, and a large party of gentlemen of local note.

Sir Charles Clarke first addressed the meeting, as chairman of the committee for the erection of the Statue, which, he remarked, was placed with its back to London and the world, with its face directed towards the place of Sir Robert's birth. On the right was the church in which he worshipped, and on the left was the palace which he erected, but which, unfortunately, he did not live long to inhabit. (The Statue having been uncovered, and having attracted during a brief pause general admiration) Sir Charles, turning towards the Mayor, continued:—I now call upon my friend the Mayor of Tamworth to undertake the duty which I impose upon him. Sir, I give into your custody this Statue of Sir Robert Peel. Protect it as you would the reputation of a neighbour or a friend if he was in difficulty. I charge you to take care of this excellent memorial, due to the memory of an erudite scholar, an accomplished gentleman, a brave and ambitious member of Parliament, an illustrious statesman. Knowing as I do the attachment which you and many others near you bore to him while living, I cannot doubt that the sacred trust which I now commit to your hand will be diligently performed.

The Mayor briefly and appropriately expressed his willingness to undertake the charge of the Statue, and pronounced a high eulogium upon the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, not so much in his public capacity as in his private relations, and especially in regard to his connexion with the borough of Tamworth.

At the close of the ceremony a *déjeuner*, very numerous attended by ladies as well as gentlemen, took place in the Town-hall.

Sir C. Clarke presided, and, after the health of the Queen, in a long and feeling speech proposed "the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel," which of course was drunk in solemn silence.

To "the health of the present Sir Robert Peel, end of the family." Sir Robert Peel replied, and proposed "the health of Sir Charles Clarke and the committee."

The toast having been duly acknowledged, and "the Mayor and Corporation" having also been drunk, Mr. Frederick Peel addressed the company, and bore testimony to the sculptor of the statue having produced an admirable work, whether in the general outline, in the correctness of the proportions, in the resemblance of the features, or the ease and gracefulness of the posture. Mr. Peel concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Noble, congratulating him on the distinction he had won. (Cheers.)

Mr. Noble modestly returned thanks for the compliments that had been paid to him.

After one or two more toasts, the *déjeuner* terminated. The proceedings connected with the day, however, did not terminate here, for at five o'clock the house and grounds of Drayton Manor were thrown open to subscribers and visitors.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The modification of the Ministry, which we noticed last week as likely to take place on the return of the Prince President from Strasbourg, has been effected. M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Magne, Minister of Public Works, whilst M. Baroche is directed to take part in the Council of Ministers.

In our late edition of last week we noticed the death of Marshal Exelmans by a fall from his horse on Wednesday evening (se'nnight), close to the Bridge of Sevres, near Paris. He was buried with great pomp on Tuesday in the Church of the Invalides. The richly decorated hearse set out at eleven from the Palace of the Legion of Honour, the official residence of the deceased marshal, as Chancellor of the order. The hearse was drawn by six horses, and followed by the white horse of the Marshal. This animal was an object of much curiosity, from the circumstance which caused the brave officer's death. The corners of the pall were held by Marshal Vaillant, and Generals Magnan, St. Arnaud, and Laforest. The cortege, at the head of which walked the family of the deceased, preceded by a detachment of guides, was received by the clergy at the iron railing of the Invalides. From an early hour detachments from all the regiments of the garrison were concentrated about the hotel. The bands played funeral symphonies, and the artillery fired salvos during the ceremony. The door of the church, the porch, and interior of the chapel, were hung with black cloth, embroidered in silver with the arms and initials of the Marshal. Upon a series of scutcheons were inscribed the various battles in which he had figured. Decorated non-commissioned officers surrounded the coffin, which lay in the midst of burning tapers.

The President of the Republic arrived at twelve o'clock in an open carriage. He wore the uniform of a general. He was accompanied by Generals Roguet de Goyon, Canrobert, Lourmel, de l'Espinas, Bacciochi, de Béville, Fleury, Latour d'Auvergne, Tascher de la Pagerie, Doctor Conneau, &c. A picket of carabineers escorted the carriage. Among the mourners present were observed the Archbishop of Paris, Prince Jerome Bonaparte, Prince Murat, all the Ministers, M. Baroche, the members of the *corps diplomatique*, several senators, deputies, and councillors of State; Generals Schramm, d'Hautpoul, Pyat, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Tartas, the Abbé Coquerneau, a large number of public functionaries, and several officers and soldiers of the Imperial army in their old uniforms. The Prince President left the church at a quarter past one, with the same cortege with which he arrived. The clergy then advanced to the railing in front of the Invalides, and pronounced a blessing upon the hearse. After this the General commanding the troops approached the coffin with his staff, and the soldiers filed past in the order of the number of their regiments. At half-past two the ceremony was concluded, and the body was removed to the interior of the Invalides, to be lowered into the vault where many governors of the Invalides and Marshals of France are interred.

Another of the relics of the "Grand Army" of the Empire has also passed out of existence this week, viz. General Gourgaud, the favourite aide-de-camp of the Emperor Napoleon, who accompanied him in his exile to St. Helena. He died on Friday se'nnight, at Paris, after a long illness, and was buried on Wednesday, with military pomp, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise. The attendance was very numerous, and the military display was on a large scale. There were, in addition to the troops of the line, several detachments of National Guards, for the General had been a Colonel of that force. There were none of the military household of the Prince President present at the funeral; whether it was that the attachment of the deceased to the Orleanist family had made him an object of dislike to Louis Napoleon, or that the latter gave credence to the rumours which at one time prevailed that Gourgaud had not been faithful to the Emperor throughout his exile.

The rumours of the President's marriage are still rife; but now it is said that the future Empress is not the Princess Vasa, but another Baden Princess, the grand-daughter of Eugene Beauharnais and of Don Pedro.

The approaching elections for the new councils-general and the municipal councils has been made the subject of a second letter of instructions from the Count de Chambord to his adherents, the Legitimists. This document, which has been extensively circulated in Paris, although not published by any of the journals, is as follows:—

Frohsdorf, July 10, 1852.

The law for the renewal of the councils-general, the councils of the *arrondissements*, and the municipal councils, has just appeared. It makes no change in respect either to the oath demanded or to the interpretation given to that oath. Consequently, all those who are willing to conform to the feeling which dictated the letter of the 27th of April, and the vote of the 10th of June, ought to abstain from taking part in the formation of those councils.

In the situation in which they are placed, it is not the adherents of the Monarchy who refuse the co-operation of their intelligence and of their patriotism to their fellow-citizens. It is the Government which excludes that co-operation, by attaching unacceptable conditions to it. On it alone falls the responsibility.

Calculating on their ancient attachment to the moral and material interests of the country, an attempt is made to draw the Royalists into a false route. They (the Royalists) will not accept a mandate which could not be confided to them, except on the condition of engaging their fidelity to a principle which is not theirs, and to a cause which they are not permitted to serve.

Let them submit, then, to refuse temporarily those mandates to which they attach so much value, thereby showing that there is no amount of sacrifice which they are not prepared to make to their political convictions.

Besides this, the retirement of the Royalists, in the present circumstances, cannot produce any danger to society. The law grants to the Government the faculty of dissolving and replacing the councils, which, by their composition, should not give to public order and to the regular administration of the communes all the necessary guarantees. It would, therefore, become a duty on the part of the authorities to make use of this right every time that they became sensible that it was necessary.

Under a régime which pretends to be founded exclusively on the principle of the sovereignty of the people, the refusal to elect or to be elected, when the possibility of accepting the mandate is not equal for all, is a protest against the trammels which create that inequality; it is a proof that the elections are not in reality free, since the choice of the electors is impeded and limited by the imposition, without any right to that effect, on their mandates, of an oath and of engagements to which they cannot submit.

The Committee of Coast Defences now at Cherbourg, under the presidency of M. La Place, General of Artillery, has recommended the construction of two new forts on the coast of Cape La Hogue—one in Plainville Creek, and the other in Vauville Bay.

The Pilot of Calvados has been "warned" for calling the *files* of Strasbourg "theatrical." A "warning" has also been given to the *Journal de Rouen* for having said, with reference to the departmental elections, that the existing Government ought to be supported, rather because it existed than for any guarantee that it offered to the cause of progress of true liberty.

The *Ministère* states that the Minister of Finance has, in consequence of the continual increase of money in the Treasury, been enabled to pay to the Bank of France 25,000,000, on account of the 50,000,000 lent to the Government in 1848.

The English Ambassador at Paris has communicated to the French Government the text of a letter by which the Secretary of the Royal Commission of the universal Exhibition of 1851 informs the English Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the fire which took place a short time back in the printing establishment of MM. Clowes, printers to the Exhibition, has hitherto retarded the transmission of the reports of the juries, the illustrated catalogues, and the specimens of the medals destined for the Government of the states which took part in the Exhibition. Lord Cowley added that he was charged to express to the French Government all the regret that the Commission felt at the delay.

Twenty of the political prisoners transported to Algiers have received pardons from the Prince President.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week are dated the 14th inst. From Congress we learn that the Senate had, on the 13th, passed the bill for the better security of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or part by steam.

The House of Representatives had passed, by a small majority, the bill giving an additional grant of money to the Collins line of mail steamers.

The Hon. J. P. Kenney had accepted the Secretaryship of the United States Navy.

The item of "fatal accidents," with the details on a gigantic scale again recurs with painful frequency in the present advices. Thus we have noticed another steam-boat accident—a collision on Lake Erie—attended with the loss of 15 lives, on the 13th inst., near Cleveland; and a loss of life and property at Baltimore by a freshet, the extent of the damage done being 80,000 dollars; while at Covington a similar cause was attended with destruction of property to the amount of 35,000 dollars. Property valued at 300,000 dollars was destroyed by fire at Boston on the 10th, and several persons were killed. A violent hailstorm occurred at Fulton on the 10th, which destroyed a large quantity of growing corn. It is said that the hailstones were as large as pigeons' eggs.

From Texas we learn that the Rio Grande disturbances prevailed to an anarchical extent. A boat had been robbed and some of its crew shot by a party of robbers under the command of Pedro Villareal, who holds a commission from General Avalos. A collision between this party and the citizens had been narrowly avoided.

A public meeting was about to be held in New York, to take into consideration measures for the relief of the sufferers by the Montreal fire. The total number of buildings destroyed by the conflagration was from 1200 to 1500, including chiefly those occupied by the poorer classes in the suburbs of the city. The Quebec suburbs were almost entirely destroyed. It was estimated that nearly 5000 persons had been rendered homeless by this calamity. The loss was variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 dollars. The fire originated, it was believed, in a baker's shop. The Government had placed at the disposal of the committee appointed for the immediate relief of the sufferers a sum of \$2500.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER IN PARIS.

Paris is divided into two distinct zones for the distribution of water. All the lower portion, that is to say four-fifths of Paris, might be supplied by the water of the Canal de l'Oureq, arriving naturally from its own weight without the aid of machines and the expense of fuel. This is the first zone. The other portion, less important as to extent, cannot receive the water except by artificial means; on the left bank, it comprises the Montagne Ste. Geneviève and the neighbouring quarters, which are supplied by the waters of Arcueil, the well of Grenelle, and the forcing pump of Notre Dame. On the right bank, the second zone forms the line running parallel to the *ceinture* wall; these are the richest and best-built quarters of the capital, yet they are the worst supplied with water from the Seine. The forcing pump at Chaillot gives a very insufficient supply. Wanting the means of action either on account of the small number of its pipes or of their small size, the city of Paris cannot utilise the mass of water which it has a right to draw from the canal de l'Oureq. In fact, according to the agreements entered into in 1818 and 1851 between the company having the concession of the canal and the administration, 5000 inches of water may be taken as it may be required by the engineers, at 25 metres above the level of the Seine, and in all seasons of the year, to be used by the public fountains, or any other mode of distribution in the interior of Paris. Out of these 5000 inches, scarcely more than from 2400 to 2500 inches have been used during the greatest heats of summer, in consequence of the insufficiency of the means of distribution which we have just enumerated. In presence of the inconveniences which every day arise from this sad state of things, in the simultaneous service of the fountains at the corners of streets, the watering and the public fountains, the city has decided on utilising all the water it can draw from the Canal de l'Oureq. For this purpose the three reservoirs of the left bank—Vaugirard, Racine, and St. Victor—the supply of which, in consequence of the narrowness of the pipes, is not sufficient for those populous quarters, will be united to the aqueduct by large pipes of 50 centimetres. Thanks to this system the reservoirs will be always full, and in a state to supply uninterruptedly the accessory pipes which convey the water into the different streets of Paris. As to the right bank, a reservoir capable of containing 1800 metres of water will be made at Chaillot, and new pipes will supply all those parts in which the distribution has been hitherto insufficient. As far as regards the second zone of Paris, a part lower than the level of the Canal de l'Oureq, and which is supplied by the waters of the Seine, the new machines at Chaillot will convey to it 1400 to 1500 inches of water, instead of from 400 to 500, which are now distributed by the old machines. The works for the execution of these improvements will entail an expense of 2,800,000fr., viz.:

Distribution of the water of the Oureq ..	1,300,000 fr
Do do the Seine ..	1,500,000 fr

In adopting this vast system in principle, and in devoting to it a first outlay of 300,000 francs on the budget of 1852, the city has comprehended that it would be a productive expense, and that the sacrifices which it was obliged to make would not be onerous for its budget. In fact, after providing for the service of the fountains at the corners of the streets, the watering and the monumental fountains, the city now derives from the sale of its water a revenue of nearly 1,200,000 francs. This is a revenue which is every day increasing, and which will be still further increased by the ameliorations we have just spoken of. The receipts for the sale of water in

1830 were ..	575,641 fr
1840 were ..	845,571 fr
1848 were ..	1,065,933 fr
1851 were ..	1,187,368 fr

The amount of the receipts every year increases. Out of 35,000 houses, 6000 at the most have taken concessions; and this number will certainly augment as soon as the city can offer water to the proprietors of houses in every quarter. These are useful expenses; they will turn to the profit of the finances of the city, and to the comfort of the inhabitants; they will complete, with the new system of sewers now in use, an ensemble of desirable improvements.—*Journal des Débats*.

THE TRUE VALUE OF A PASSPORT.—According to advices from Berlin, of the 25th inst., the Prussian police at Oldenburgh have made the discovery of a sort of wholesale manufacturer of false passports, in the person of an individual giving himself out as a travelling artist, or dealer in specimens of art. He was arrested at Bremen, and, among other articles, eighteen false seals of different public authorities were found in his possession. The man appears to have been connected with a variety of swindlers and robbers, to whom he furnished passports from different States, all apparently issued and *viséd* with perfect regularity.

ASYLUM FOR NOBLE LADIES AT ST. PETERSBURGH.—The official journal of the Imperial Government of St. Petersburg, published on the 13th instant the regulations for the newly-endowed asylum for unmarried ladies of noble birth. None are admitted under the age of forty years, unless they are in a sickly state of health. The expenses of the institution are defrayed entirely by the Crown. The ladies are divided into three classes. The first are those who have devoted at least fifteen years as class ladies' superintendents, or inspectors of Government schools, and have received the order of St. Mary as an acknowledgment of faithful services. The second class comprises those who have been educated either in Government institutions or at home, and have devoted at least twenty years to instruction either in private schools or in families, and can bring high testimonials. The third class comprises those ladies whose fathers have served with honour as assessors of colleges, or have attained at least the rank of major, and who, either on account of advanced age, bad health, the early death of their parents or other near relations, are without any resources, and incapable of earning their own subsistence. A few pensioners will be received into the asylum, on payment of 150 silver roubles per annum.

SHOCKING COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—About half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning four of the colliers who had been working at one of the pits of the Right Hon. Lord Middleton, Old Radford, about two miles from Nottingham, entered the cage (a sort of hamper used for the purpose of drawing up and letting down the men), to be taken to the top of the pit. Everything appeared secure; when, however, they had reached a height of between forty and fifty feet, the rope to which the cage was attached suddenly snapped, and the whole of the unfortunate men were hurled to the bottom of the pit. It was an hour before they could be got out. They were shockingly bruised, and their recovery is extremely doubtful. Their names are William Bonser, William Banner, John Husbands, and William Robinson. The men are all married, and have families. The pit is 67 yards deep.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILWAY STOREHOUSE AT ASHFORD.—An extensive fire, involving a loss of upwards of £16,000, occurred on Saturday last, at the extensive store warehouse belonging to the South-Eastern Railway Company, adjoining the station at Ashford. It broke out shortly after one o'clock at noon, and, before the officials were aware of its existence, the flames had spread throughout the interior of the building. No portion of the storehouse was saved, and every article of property it contained was consumed. It is stated that none of the property was insured.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—Mr. Grainger, of Edinburgh, the civil engineer, who sustained a compound fracture of the leg in the collision on the Leeds Northern Railway last Wednesday week, has died from the effects of the injury. He was insured against railway accidents for the sum of £1000, by the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, and the amount is now payable to his relatives. On Monday an inquest was held on the body of this deceased gentleman, at which evidence was given implicating the driver of the goods-train for not stopping in time to prevent the collision with the passenger train, he having been warned by the usual signal to do so. The jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against the driver of the goods-train, whose name is George Wolborne.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE elections have been almost brought to a close this week, one or two in Ireland only being yet undecided.

At the election for the county Clare we regret to find that there has been a serious loss of life. The unfortunate occurrence took place at Six-mile Bridge, a village where there was a polling booth, to which a Mr. Delmege, a county magistrate, was leading a party of electors under the escort of a detachment of soldiers of the 31st Regiment, the object being to prevent their being tampered with by the agents of the Liberal party. The crowd of people assembled on the occasion hooted the electors and threw stones both at them and the troops, and a riot ensued, in the course of which the soldiers, it is said, without orders, and for the purpose of self-defence, fired upon the crowd, killing six persons and wounding several others.

The general result of the elections in Ireland has been unfavourable to the Derby Administration; but both in Ireland and Great Britain the classification of the members of the new Parliament, has been necessarily very loose, and nothing beyond a highly probable and general result can yet be stated with any degree of certainty. That result appears to be opposed to the Government of the Earl of Derby.

Amongst the more distinguished members of the late Parliament who find themselves excluded from the new House of Commons is Sir George Grey, the late Home Secretary. The right hon. baronet had been a candidate for North Northumberland. The official declaration of the poll for that county was made at Alnwick on Monday, when the following was declared to be the result:—

Lord Lovaine ..	..	..	..	1414
Lord Ossulton ..	..	..	..	1335
Sir George Grey ..	..	..	..	1300

The right hon. baronet, in the course of his observations from the hustings, after the declaration of the poll, confined himself to adverting to the result of the contest without entering upon any political statement whatever. The right hon. gentleman took his defeat cheerfully. He said:—

Considering the circumstances under which this battle has been fought, considering the immense amount of territorial influence which has been exerted against me, we have no cause for being disheartened or dispirited. (Cheers.) For myself, as an individual, I feel honoured and gratified by the large number of votes, which, under these circumstances, have been recorded in my favour—(Loud cheers)—and still more honoured and gratified personally do I feel, if you will allow me to say so, by the warm, hearty, and spontaneous demonstrations of regard and esteem with which, in the hour of defeat, I have been greeted, in a manner and to an extent which I could not have anticipated, and for which I can only most inadequately convey to you my heart-felt gratitude. (Cheers.) This is the best reward which, on resigning his trust into the hands of his constituents, one who represents you can expect or receive for the attempt, at least faithfully and honourably, to discharge the duties confided to him; and it is no small satisfaction for me to know that, subjected as my past conduct, as your representative, has been to the severest scrutiny, nothing has been laid to my charge except a consistent adherence to the policy which here and elsewhere I have always openly avowed—a policy which has been alleged, I think erroneously, as injurious to the agricultural interest, but a policy which is now admitted, at all events, by our opponents themselves, to be irresistible, because it has been ratified by the almost unanimous voice of the people of this country.

The following are the returns of the elections which have taken place since our last publication:—

	Liberals.	Ministerialists.
ISLE OF WIGHT ..	..	Colonel Harcourt
ROSS-SHIRE ..	.. Sir J Matheson	
WICK BURGHS ..	.. — Laing	
ANTRIM COUNTY ..	..	G Macartney
CARLOW COUNTY ..	.. John Ball	Captain Pakenham
CLARE COUNTY ..	.. Sir J F Fitzgerald	Colonel Bruen
DONEGAL, COUNTY ..	.. C O'Brien	
DOWN COUNTY ..	..	Conolly
DUBLIN COUNTY ..	..	Hays
KILDARE ..	.. Cogan	Lord A E Hill
KILKENNY COUNTY ..	.. Henchy	D S Ker
KING'S COUNTY ..	.. Sergeant Shee	J H Hamilton
LEITRIM ..	.. J Greene	T E Taylor
MATO COUNTY ..	.. P O'Brien	
MEATH COUNTY ..	.. Loftus Blond	
MENAGHAN COUNTY ..	.. Brady	Montgomery
ROSCOMMON ..	.. G H Moore	
SLIGO ..	.. O Higgins	C P Leslie
TIPPERARY ..	.. F Lucas	Sir G Foster
TYRONE COUNTY ..	.. M E Corbally	
WATERFORD COUNTY ..	.. F French	
WEXFORD COUNTY ..	.. — Grace	
	.. Sir R G Booth	Sheriff Swift
	.. F Scully	
	.. James Sadleir	
	.. H L Corry	
	.. Lord C Hamilton	
	.. George	

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND THE ELECTORS OF CUMBERLAND.

On Monday last Sir James Graham delivered a political address of a congratulatory and triumphant tone at Carlisle on the occasion of a public dinner given there to celebrate the success of the Liberal candidates at the recent elections both for the county and borough.

The dinner took place in a spacious marquee erected for the purpose in Victoria-place, Carlisle; and the hon. gentlemen, whose election was celebrated on the occasion, were Messrs. Howard and Marshall for East Cumberland, and Sir James Graham and Mr. Ferguson for the city of Carlisle. The company numbered about 500, and included most of the leading Reformers in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Howard, of Greystoke, chairman of the Liberal committee for East Cumberland; and the vice-chair was filled by Mr. G. G. Mounsey, of Castletown, who holds a similar office in connexion with the Reform committee for Carlisle. At the chairman's table there were—Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P., of Netherby; the Hon. C. Howard, M.P., Mr. W. Marshall, M.P., Mr. Joseph Ferguson, M.P., Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., Mr. P. H. Howard, late M.P. for Carlisle; Mr. John Dixon, formerly M.P. for Carlisle; Mr. Thomas Nelson, mayor of Carlisle; Mr. George Moore, Bow Churchyard, London; Mr. W. Crackenthorpe, Newbiggin Hall; Mr. F. L. B. Dykes, Dovenby Hall; Mr. G. W. Hartley, and Mr. Thomas Elliott.

Sir James Graham, in the course of his observations, referred to the policy of Free Trade established by the late Sir R. Peel; and to the position of the Protectionist cause at the present time, in the following terms:—

Many kind observations have been made with regard to the Free Trade policy which I have advocated to the best of my ability. It has been said, would that that great individual with whom I had the honour of serving, to whom this country is under eternal obligation, and whose name will go down to posterity in connexion with the great good which he rendered his country—it has been said, would that he were here to see the events of the last general election. Would, indeed, that he had been here! But, rejoicing in my conjunction with him in the passing of those measures, and feeling the fondest interest in his memory, I say that the utmost desire of his heart would have been satisfied by the appeal which has been made on the present occasion to her Majesty's people. (Loud cheers.) He was of opinion that the change which he made in the policy of this country was essential for the happiness of the people; and he told me, after leaving office, that there was no effort he would not make, and no political combination into which he was not willing to enter, to render that policy safe; (Loud cheers.) With respect to persons, I consider it a secondary question; but we have a strong proof, not only in Carlisle and East Cumberland, but throughout the United Kingdom, of the earnest desire of the people to maintain our commercial policy. (Cheers.) Protection is dead. (Loud cheers.) Free Trade is safe—(cheers)—and that policy, let who will be the Minister, never can be reversed in this country. (Reiterated cheering.)

Adverting to the views and presumed policy of the Earl of Derby's Administration, and to the question of the support to be given to that Government, the right hon. baronet observed:—

Lord Derby has expressed his great fear of the extreme danger arising from the spread of democratic principles; and it has been said that if he is not maintained in office the danger will be very great indeed. I have no such great alarm at the spread of democracy. (Loud cheers.) I have seen the conduct of the electors and people of Carlisle, and I have also seen the conduct of the electors of East Cumberland, and, besides, I have seen the conduct of the non-electors during this contest; and, whatever apprehensions I may have had pre-

viously of the effects of democracy, they are very much mitigated now. (Loud cheers.) I must say to any person dreading an increase of the power of the people, that Lord Derby, during the period he has held office, has done more to give a sudden and violent spur to the popular party than any man in this country for the last twenty years; and I know—not that I am disposed to find fault—that the very first act of that Government was to make in one day eighteen Privy Councillors; to raise men to the highest ranks who had never held office before, and who were altogether wanting in experience. (Hear, hear.) I do not say that I find fault with that act; but I do say that what has been done once may be done again; and I say that it was an immense stride towards democratic government. (Cheers.) The right hon. baronet then proceeded to speak of the proposal of the Derby Government for the extension of the suffrage by the enfranchisement of the militia. He said that was a proposal of a Socialist character. It is not education, it is not property, it is not successful industry they propose to regard, but it is dealing with the humblest class first—going the whole length of universal suffrage, without any of the advantages or the safe grounds that usually accompany it. The only proposal they have made to extend the suffrage was to give it to militia-men who served two years—to men who were willing to take a penny a day for two years, and to subject themselves to martial law for two years; and you are aware of the class of persons who would be willing to submit to such terms. Now (he proceeded) I believe I have always told you that I would not be satisfied that the ballot would afford a safeguard against bribery, although against intimidation it might be useful. But I say to those in power: "You must be careful not to overstrain your power, otherwise the ballot will become universal throughout this country." (Loud cheers.) We are told that never upon any former occasion was influence used so harshly or so extensively as in the last general election in all the outposts and boroughs where Government influence is strong. (Hear, hear.) Now we have counties ranged against cities, and we have large communities and large cities ranged against boroughs. I tell you that I have great respect for the people of this country. I have the strongest feelings that their deliberate sentiments must be carried, and prevail in the councils of this nation; but I tell you that I would never consent to be the tool of the people of this country—(Hear, hear)—that what I thought right I would propose. (Cheers.) I would stand by it, I would fall by it. (Renewed cheering.) Never would I say, "I throw the question of policy down before the people of this country. I desire Protection if I can get it, but if the people are against it, I become the party to carry out the principles of Free Trade against my own private opinions." (Hear, hear.) This was what was propounded to the people; but this is a cause which paid a regard to democratic power, dangerous, in my opinion, in the extreme. (Hear, hear.) After the overthrow of Lord Derby, the deluge, it is said, comes. (Laughter.) Before, and for some time after, the deluge of old all the people spoke one language. But after the deluge came the confusion of tongues, and no man spoke the language of another. (Laughter.) Now, I must say that the deluge is past, and that Babel has come, for there are not two members of the Government who hold the same language. (Great laughter.) The Lord Advocate, addressing the people in the north of Scotland, and knowing that the people of Scotland are a wise, shrewd people, not only does he say, "I would not support a duty on foreign corn," but "I will not be a party to say that an equivalent will be given." (Laughter.) The Solicitor-General, again, says that the whole question of our commercial policy must be revised, because no advantage has been derived from it. (Hear, hear.) And Mr. Walpole has argued that, in consequence of the repeal of the Corn Laws, our poor-rates have increased, our crime has increased, and our savings-banks have suffered—the humblest of the poor has had inroads made upon it. If that is his opinion he is bound to propose a repeal of the Corn Laws. (Loud cheers.) Then we have Lord Derby, who says he entertains the opinion—an individual opinion entertained by a Prime Minister—that a duty should be imposed on corn, but if the people of this country think otherwise, he says, "I leave it to my Chancellor of the Exchequer to devise a method of rendering an equivalent by a revision of taxation." We are too far north to be led astray. (Laughter and applause.) It is not the word "Protection" to which we object, but it is the thing itself. (Loud cheers.) A friend of mine has most aptly described what it is. It is neither more nor less than out-door relief to distressed landlords. (Great laughter and cheering.) They won't have it either in meal or in malt. (Continued laughter and applause.) You must not change the name of the thing, you conjurers or practisers of the sleight of hand, and think you can palm it off on the people of England under another colour. (Loud cheers.) Then we hear of things "looming in the future." (Laughter.) I will tell you what looms in the future: a great bottle, into which a conjuror is to jump. (Laughter.) May I be there to see—(Great laughter)—and thanks to you, the electors of Carlisle, I shall be there to see. (Continued laughter.) And I tell you this, that I am satisfied that all this fine declamation about some great scheme of revision of taxation, which will be hailed with gladness and satisfaction by all classes of this country, is vain delusion, which will be dissipated in thin air. (Loud cheers.) I say, however, with my friend, Mr. Howard, and my friend Mr. Marshall, let us not precipitate events. Let the Government show what their measures are, and if they are good I will be found foremost in approving of them and supporting them. (Cheers.) But if they are a delusion, let us blow them into air. (Loud cheers.)

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL MARINES.—Captain Hawkey, placed upon half-pay in consequence of the *fracas* with Lieutenant Swain of the same corps, has purchased a commission in a cavalry regiment.

AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS.—The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned several of the officers of her Majesty's 31st Regiment, now stationed at Clare Castle, Ireland, receiving one or two of Colonel Col's revolving pistols, under the established regulations; and also the delivery of a pair to Lieutenant Patterson, of the Coast Guard, stationed at Cromarty.

The Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyard Battalions having concluded their respective summer drills, have received communications from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, approving of the general conduct of both the officers and men composing the brigades.

WRECKERS AT THE MOUTH OF THE THAMES.—On Saturday night last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the schooner *Renown*, Mr. Kinneer master, bound to London, from Allos in the north, laden with a miscellaneous cargo, went ashore on the Nore sand, and soon afterwards settled down and filled. The master and crew landed at Sheerness in the boat at four o'clock on Sunday morning. The mate and a boat's crew having subsequently visited the vessel were proceeding to unbend the sails and to remove her stores, when ten or twelve boats, belonging to Southend, and manned by a large number of men, came alongside, and under the plea of rendering the schooner assistance, boarded her. A few moments of their work sufficed to show the character of their intentions. The mate remonstrated with them, but to little avail, the fellows produced their axes and commenced cutting away right and left. The mate again reasoned with them, as their operations would tend to destroy all means of getting her off. They, however, heeded none of his remonstrances; they told the officer and his hands to take care of themselves; and, fearing the anger of the wreckers, they took to the taffrail out of the way as much as possible of the gang. Intelligence of the attack reaching the ears of the Admiral, at Sheerness, the *African* steam-vessel, under the command of Lieutenant Bullock, with a body of marines on board, was instantly despatched to the scene. The appearance of the steamer instantly alarmed the wreckers, who made a precipitate rush to the Essex shore in their boats. A smart chase ensued, and we understand that two of the boats were captured with some of the stores which had been removed from the wreck, and which were delivered over to the receiver of droits. The *African* continued by the schooner for some time, and it being thought that the boatmen would not venture to renew the attack, she returned to Sheerness. The fellows, however, kept a sharp look-out upon the movements of the Government steamer, and evidently were determined not to be easily deprived of their plunder. On the tide going out and leaving the vessel, they again hastened to her, and to make short work of it, at once cut down the masts and resumed the pillage. The second and more daring visit immediately suggested the sending out of a stronger force to repel their infamous proceedings, and the *Wildfire* steamer was without loss of time despatched. She is under the command of Lieutenant Christopher, and Mr. Brockman, and is now riding off the vessel *Renown*, with a party of marines, to protect her from being cut to pieces. Some of the boatmen who took part in the work have, however, issued a statement in explanation of their conduct. They declare that about seven o'clock on the morning of Sunday they discovered a vessel to be on shore on the Nore sand. At eight they arrived at the wreck, and found eight feet of water on her deck, and the mate and one of the crew in the rigging, who were taken off. All hands immediately turned to, with the mate's consent, to save as much of the cargo and stores as possible, for the interest of all parties concerned. They remained by the wreck for such purposes, working up to their middle in water, for five hours, and succeeded in saving 116 cases of bottles, the whole of the sails, anchors, chains, spars, and tackle, and proceeded with the whole for Southend, where, on their arrival, the materials were handed over to the authorities, and officially taken charge of by them. They add, that in laying this statement before the public they do so in vindication of their character, and to refute the aspersions of the agent at Sheerness. The document is signed by George Myall, master of the *New Dart*, and Abraham Robinson, master of the *Hamburgh*, for themselves; and Thomas Robinson, master of the *Susannah*; William Robinson, *Four Brothers*; John Jensen, *William*; John Elliott, *Ocean Child*; Samuel Robinson, *Nancy*; William Frost, *Assistance*; Henry Absalom, *Mary*.

FOREIGN FIREARMS.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration an application of a metropolitan firm, requesting that a case of foreign pistols which had arrived in this country from France may be exported to the East Indies, their Lordships have caused their secretary to acquaint the Commissioners of Customs that they consider that those pistols were justly liable to detention, and that the only concession which could be made in the matter was to permit the pistols to be returned to the port from which they had been shipped to this country, and which their Lordships were pleased to allow under the circumstances of the case.

THE RECENT OUTRAGES IN STOCKPORT.—The inquiry before the magistrates into the origin and circumstances of the late unhappy outrages in Stockport, terminated on Saturday last. The magistrates declared that a case was made out against twenty-four of the prisoners, and ordered the discharge of seven.

SPAS OF ENGLAND.—MATLOCK-BATH.

AMONG the "cool retreats" of England—which are as much resorted to for their beauty of situation as for their health-giving springs—Matlock has long been a favourite with tourists and invalids. It lies on the banks of the river Derwent, eighteen miles from Derby. Matlock-dale, in which the village stands, extends for two miles, and is bounded on each side by steep rocks, whose naked summits rise to the height of about 300 feet. The river banks are fringed with trees, except where the rocks rise almost perpendicularly from the water: one of the most striking of these is the High Tor, 396 feet high; opposite is Masson, still loftier, but less picturesque.

Matlock-bath is nearly a mile and a half distant from the village, nearer to Derby; and its mineral springs and beautiful scenery have long attracted hosts of visitors, the buildings for whose accommodation are grouped up the mountain side. The Matlock waters were first brought into notice about 1698, when a bath was paved and built: other springs were subsequently discovered, and new baths formed. The waters have a temperature of 66 deg. or 68 deg. Fahrenheit. They are considered to resemble the Bristol waters, and are recommended in bilious disorders, in phthisis, and other complaints.

Matlock is also the centre of other attractions, in its caverns and mines, petrifying wells and rocks. The walks in the neighbourhood are very delightful; the prospects from the rocky points are magnificent, in their picturesque mining villages, ancient churches, masses and fragments of riven rocks: altogether presenting a rare assemblage of objects of interest for the tourist, the geologist, and mineralogist. This beautiful district has been brought within direct access by railway.

Mr. Rhodes, in his "Peak Scenery," thus glances at its romantic beauties:—"I stood," he says, "on the top of Stonnis—masses of rock lay scattered at my feet, a grove of pines waved their dark branches over my head; far below, in an amphitheatre of hills, one of the finest landscapes that nature anywhere presents was spread before me. The habitations of men were scattered over the scene; but, in the contemplation of the woods and rocks of Matlock-dale, the windings of the Derwent, the pine-crowned heights of Abraham, and the proud hill of Masson, they were all forgotten."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THOMAS GISBORNE, ESQ., OF YOXALL LODGE, CO. STAFFORD.



THE Gisbornes are an old and respectable family, established since the middle of the 17th century, in the town of Derby. The late Mr. Gisborne was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, at Yoxall Lodge, Prebendary of Durham, by Mary, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, county of Leicester, and great grandson of Thomas Gisborne, Esq., of Derby, five times Mayor of that town. The gentleman, the subject of this notice, married twice. By his second wife, Susan, widow of F. Duckinfield Astley, Esq., he had no child; but by his first wife (who died June 20th, 1833), Elizabeth Fysche, daughter of John Palmer, Esq., of Ickwell, county of Bedford, and sister of Charles Fysche Palmer, Esq., M.P., he had issue one daughter and three sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas Gay Gisborne, Esq., married 7th August, 1849, Emily Wingfield, eldest daughter of Frederick, present Lord Saye and Sele.

The deceased gentleman was strongly attached to ultra-Whig principles, and sustained many parliamentary contests in support of them. He once said, in the House of Commons, that he had lost several fortunes by electioneering. He was first returned to Parliament in 1830, as member for Stafford; he retired from there the following year; and from 1832 to 1837 he sat for Derbyshire. In 1839 he got in for Carlisle, on a petition against Mr. Bruen, who had been elected; the scrutiny, and other expenses of this affair, amounted to £17,000. In 1843 Mr. Gisborne was elected for Nottingham, but was ousted there by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in 1847.

Mr. Gisborne died at his seat, Yoxall, Staffordshire, on the 20th inst.

WILLIAM SCROPE, ESQ., OF CASTLE COMBE, WILTSHIRE, AND COCKERINGTON, CO. LINCOLN.

THIS lamented gentleman, whose famous works on "Deer Stalking" and "Salmon Fishing" attracted so much public attention, died on the 21st inst., at his residence in Belgrave-square, in his 81st year. He inherited his Wiltshire estates on the decease of his father, the Rev. Richard Scrope, D.D., in 1787, and those of North and South Cockerington, in Lincolnshire, in 1798, at the death, without issue, of Mrs. Peart Scrope, only child of Mary, Countess of Deloraine, sister and heiress of Frederick Scrope, Esq., of Cockerington.

The Scropes of Castlecombe descended, in the direct male line, from Sir Richard Le Scrope, first Baron Scrope, of Bolton, Lord High Treasurer and Chancellor to both King Edward III and Richard II. The house of Scrope is one of the most illustrious in the empire: during the period of three hundred years it produced two Earls and twenty Barons, one Chancellor, four Treasurers, and two Chief Justices of England; one Archbishop, and two Bishops; five Knights of the Garter, and numerous Baronets. Members of the family of Scrope shared the glory of all the great English victories of their race, and Shakespeare has given immortality to no fewer than three individuals of the name.

The present male heir and chief of the illustrious house of Scrope is Simon Thomas Scrope, Esq., of Danby, co. York, who descends from Roger, second Lord Scrope of Bolton, elder brother of Sir Stephen Scrope, ancestor of the Castlecombe branch.

Mr. Scrope, whose death we record, married, in 1793, Emma, only daughter and heir of Charles Long, Esq., of Grittleton, Wilts, second son of Sir Robert Long, Bart., of Draycot, and had an only child Emma, married, in 1821, to George Poulett Thomson, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., who thereupon assumed the surname and arms of Scrope, and is the present Mr. Poulett Scrope, M.P. for Stroud.

It is said that the late Mr. Scrope was proud of his descent, but prouder of his skill with the gun and rod, and justly so of his classical attainments, and of his skill with the pencil. His books, the "Days of Deer Stalking," and "Days and Nights of Salmon Fishing," are accessories of importance to that class of literature to which Walton's "Angler" and Davy's "Salmonia" belong, for Mr. Scrope had an eye alive to the varieties of nature, and a skill in communicating to his readers what he had seen and what he knew. With his pencil he was good; yet his pictures, in spite of the touches with the late William Simon would frequently throw into them, are inferior to those of his fellow amateur, the late Sir George Beaumont.

BARON DE LANGSDORFF.

AT Eriburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, has just died, in his 78th year, the well-known botanist and traveller, Baron George Frederic de Langsdorff. M. de Langsdorff was a native of Heidelberg, where his father was Chancellor of the University; and at the age of thirty the young man accompanied Admiral Krusenstern, as botanist to the expedition, in his voyage round the world. M. de Langsdorff passed many subsequent years of his life in exploring various botanical meridians; and for a time he executed certain ministerial and diplomatic functions in the service of Russia at the Court of Rio Janeiro. The history of his voyages and of the results of his researches has been published in a series of works in French and in German, which have appeared in Paris, Frankfurt, Berlin, Dresden, and Leipzig.

WILHELM KISSINGER.

THE Academy of Sciences in Stockholm has lost the oldest of its members in the person of M. William Kissinger, who has just died, at the age of 86. M. Kissinger had been a member of the Academy for forty-eight years, and several times its President. His writings have contributed more than anything else to extend the knowledge of Sweden in a geological and mineralogical sense. In the vast and rich mines which he possessed in the province of Stora Kopparberg, were first applied in Sweden all the new processes and new machinery which since the commencement of this century have so greatly advanced the mining art. M. Kissinger has another title to the gratitude of his countrymen as having been the first to discover, encourage, and aid the genius of Berzelius, when the latter was young and without means. On these various grounds he had been ennobled by the late King Charles John XIV.

NIELS WULFBERG.

NORWAY has just been deprived of one of her most learned historians, Dr. Niels Wulfberg, formerly Chief Keeper of the Archives of the Kingdom. The Doctor was in the 67th year of his age. Dr. Wulfberg was the founder of the two earliest daily papers ever published in Norway, the *Morgenbladet* (*Morning Journal*), and the *Fjeld* (*Times*), both of which still exist, one under its original title, and the other under that of the *Rigtigheden* (*Journal of the Kingdom*).

DEATH OF THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FOR OLDHAM.—Mr. John Duncut, a member of the late, and also of the new Parliament, for the borough of Oldham, died of English cholera, at half-past twelve o'clock, P.M., on Tuesday, at his country house, Fredsham, Cheshire.

MARSHAL EXELMANS.

HENRY JOSEPH ISIDORE EXELMANS, a Marshal of France and Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, was born on the 13th of November, 1775, at Bar-le-Duc, in the chief town of the department of the Meuse in Lorraine. He joined the army very young, and distinguished himself in the 3d battalion of the Meuse under the orders of General Oudinot in 1799. Shortly afterwards he was attached to the person of Murat as his aide-de-camp, and their intimacy continued almost uninterruptedly until the close of Joachim Murat's adventurous and ill-starred career. At the opening of the campaign of Austerlitz he displayed extraordinary bravery at the affair of Wertingen, previous to the capitulation of Ulm. The Austrians were at dinner in a hamlet in advance of Wertingen when the advance of the French was announced. They sprang on their horses and rallied their men, whose fire checked the advance of the enemy. At this moment Exelmans, then a mere captain of dragoons, galloped up; and his share in the



THE LATE MARSHAL EXELMANS.

honours of that day is thus recorded by the historian of the Empire:—"He dismounted, with two hundred dragoons who had volunteered, and, dashing forward with their carbines in hand, they cleared the spot of those who occupied it. Fresh detachments of dragoons came up in the meantime; the Austrians were pressed closer and closer; they were followed into Wertingen by the French, who passed through the town, and found themselves before a rising ground, but close and deep, and with artillery and cavalry on the wings. The gallant Exelmans, without a moment's delay, charged the square, and in the shock had his horse killed under him. Colonel Meunpetit was killed by his side. Notwithstanding the vigour of the attack, the compact mass remained unbroken. At length Murat made his appearance with his masses of cavalry, and Lannes with the grenadiers of Oudinot. Murat charged the enemy with his squadrons; and Lannes led his grenadiers on the border of a wood in the distance to cut off the retreat of the Austrians. Two thousand prisoners, several pieces of cannon, and some flags were captured. Lannes and Murat, who had seen Exelmans actually on the point of the enemy's bayonets, commissioned him to convey to Napoleon the news of the first success obtained, and the flags taken from the enemy. The Emperor received at Donauwirth the young and brilliant officer, promoted him in the Legion of Honour, and delivered to him the insignia in the presence of the whole of the staff, in order to give greater distinction to the first recompence merited in this war."

He fought his way to the rank of General of Brigade on the field of Eylau,



ICEBERG PASSED BY THE SHIP "NORTHUMBERLAND," ON HER PASSAGE ROUND CAPE HORN.

and shortly afterwards was sent with Murat to Spain, where he was employed in the plot of Bayonne, and conveyed the Royal family of Spain out of their dominions, not without some difficulty. Had he not been taken prisoner shortly afterwards, and detained for three years in England, General Exelmans would probably have risen earlier to the highest rank in the army. But he was exchanged in 1811, soon enough to serve in the campaign of Russia, and obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General, in September, 1812, on the day after the battle of Moscow. In this capacity he served with ability in Saxony and Silesia in the following years; especially distinguishing himself in the campaign of 1814, during which he was placed at the head of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard. He also commanded the 2d division of cavalry at Waterloo, and, as Napoleon attached the greatest importance to the tact and intelligence, as well as bravery, of those officers whom he especially selected for that arm, a higher compliment could not have been paid to the abilities of General Exelmans. After the loss of the battle he was almost the only officer in command of the scattered legions of France who appears to have retained his judgment and to have done his duty. He marched towards Paris to support the resistance of the capital, if any was made; but, finding that the war was over, he retired to Clermont-Ferrant, and sent in his submission to the King.

His active life may thus be said to have terminated before he was forty years of age, and another generation of men sprang up to wear the favours of the Court and the honours of the army. But the election of Louis Napoleon found him still in a vigorous old age. He was appointed Chancellor of the Legion of Honour by the Prince on the 10th August, 1849; and on the 2d and 3d of Dec. last Exelmans was actively engaged in securing to the Government the support of the army. He received the *édiction* of a Marshal of France the 10th of March, 1851.

He was as a man one of the best of those who followed in the train of Napoleon's

fortunes, for he was without inordinate ambition, without ostentation, and without avarice. He was fondly attached to his nearest domestic connexions; and it was impossible to see his tall war-beaten form, slightly bent with age, or to watch his resolute countenance, without recognizing the stamp of a soldier and a gentleman. There is something peculiarly melancholy in the abrupt termination of such a career by the stumble of a horse on a summer evening's ride from St. Sèvres to Breteuil; yet it is still more remarkable how many of the companions in arms of Napoleon, who escaped in early life the perils of innumerable battles, have died at last by more vulgar accidents. Marshal Exelmans's death occurred, as stated, from a fall from his horse on the 21st inst.

REMARKABLE ICEBERG.

ICEBERGS, it is well known, assume a variety of fantastic forms, of which the Berg here engraved is a curious specimen, passed by the ship *Northumberland*, Captain M'Kerlie, on her passage round Cape Horn from Victoria to London in March last. Its height is stated at 500 feet; but it must be remembered that when compact ice floats in water, the portion under the surface is about nine times as great as that above it; hence icebergs may sometimes descend to a great depth, though they should be far from consisting of very compact ice. Sometimes these huge mountains stand in majestic solitude; at other times they float in widely-spread groups or extensive chains.

It would be easy to multiply instances of extraordinary icebergs. On May 16, 1842, Captain A. Ryrie, in the *Acadia*, in lat. 46°, lon. 47°, saw, among about a hundred icebergs, one from 400 to 500 feet high, bearing so strong a resemblance to St. Paul's Cathedral, that it was at once so named by the crew and passengers: the dome was perfect; and it required no extraordinary stretch of the imagination to supply the campanile and other points of Wren's masterpiece.



SPAS OF ENGLAND.—MATLOCK-BATH, DERBYSHIRE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

LEIGHTON BUZZARD CHURCH.

In the great storm of Friday evening, the 16th instant, the spire of the parish church of Leighton Buzzard (so well known by travellers on the North-Western railway) was struck by lightning, and seriously injured. The electric fluid was attracted by the iron cross and weathercock on the summit; and, striking downwards from thence, displaced about twenty-five feet of the masonry; but from that point its progress was arrested by the conductor, and no further damage was done in this portion of the church. The massive stones, however, which fell—some few internally, but the greater portion externally—caused considerable havoc in each of the four limbs of this fine cruciform church. The chancel escaped most lightly; but the two transepts and the body of the church betray, in very many places, visible tokens of the damage done by the falling masses. Large stones dashed through the roof in all directions, carrying with them in their descent huge oaken beams and cross-rafters; and these, falling on the seats below, crushed all before them; in some instances penetrating even into the vaults beneath the flooring of the church. It is believed that the damage may be calculated at about £500; but the inhabitants of the town, naturally proud of their beautiful church, are resolved to restore it to at least its late condition, if not to take this opportunity for removing certain injudicious alterations, which tend neither to the beauty nor the convenience of the fabric.

Leighton Buzzard, in the county of Bedford, and diocese of Ely, is a peculiar and a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Lincoln. The property in the parish attached to this stall was given as far back as the time of Remigius, the first Bishop of Lincoln.

The church is a large and handsome building, cruciform in plan, with chancels, north and south transepts, nave, and aisles; and a tower and spire at the intersection, which, before the late accident, rose about 195 feet high. The greater portion of the edifice is of third pointed work, except the tower and spire, which is first pointed. In the chancel are some very good stalls, with carved *miserere*, and portions of the old Rood-screen still remain. The open oak roof of the nave is worthy of notice. Successive alterations have removed too many traces of the original building, but enough remains to reward any architectural student who may be inclined to inspect it in detail. Almost every passenger on the North-Western line



LEIGHTON BUZZARD CHURCH, INJURED BY LIGHTNING.

must have been struck with the elegance of the general appearance of the church as seen in passing, and noticed how beautifully it harmonises with the surrounding landscape.

THE NEW SILVER FLORIN.

Just three years since, it will be recollected, a new florin was issued from her Majesty's Mint, but was almost immediately withdrawn from circulation, in consequence it was stated, of the imperfect legend of the obverse. The Mint authorities, after a lapse of three years, have just issued the amended coin, which we here engrave; and our readers will do well to compare it with the florin of 1849, engraved at page 133 of No. 387 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The new florin is a larger, or rather broader, piece than the former one; and the reverse is, if possible, in worse taste. The obverse presents the crowned bust of the Queen, with the legend in *Gothic* charac-



THE NEW SILVER FLORIN.

ters! VICTORIA D. G. BRIT. REG. F. D. MDCCCLII. The reverse, an exaggeration of the absurd device which appeared on its predecessor; legend: ONE FLORIN—ONE TENTH OF A POUND.

This issue of the Florin, or tenth, is noteworthy as the commencement of a decimal scheme of coinage, which, if strictly carried out, requires that the pound should be divided into tenths, hundredths, and thousandths—each represented expressly by a coin. This change is desirable; for all parties agree that if the unit, or pound sterling, were divided into 1000 parts, instead of 960, as at present, important gain in convenience would ensue.

THE SNOW-BIRD AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

Among the few species of birds said to have been seen on the shores of Australia, which have escaped the indefatigable research of Mr. Gould and his collectors, is the very remarkable one which has within the last few days been added to the menagerie of the Zoological Society. Although well known to navigators in the Southern Ocean since the voyage in which the naturalist Forster first observed it, the evidence of its being an occasional visitant to Australia was so uncertain that Mr. Gould has hitherto hesitated to include it in his great work. The specimen now in possession of the Zoological Society, the first which has ever been seen alive in captivity, gives some probability to the reputed fact of the species having been occasionally seen in Australia, for it flew on board a whale-ship while she was lying off Norfolk Island.

The Snow-bird (*Chionis alba*, also called Sheath-bill, from the peculiar horny sheath which covers the base of the bill) inhabits most of the islands of the Antarctic Sea, and even the southern shores of Patagonia. Mr. Darwin says that it feeds on sea-weed and shells upon the tidal rocks, and that, from some habit not easily accounted for, it is frequently met with far out at sea, although not web-footed. The vast masses of sea-weed which occasionally float upon the



THE SNOW-BIRD, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

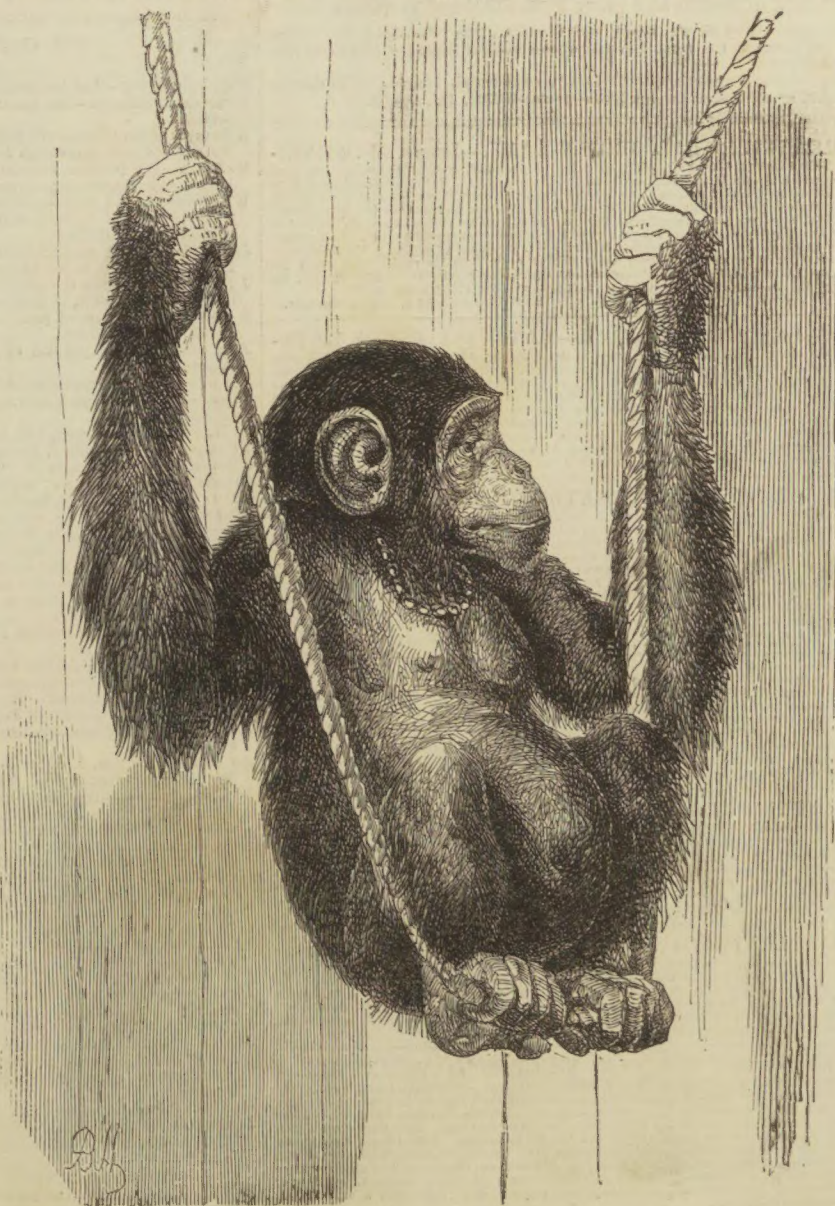
ocean, and perhaps the Southern icebergs, may afford sufficient resting places for a bird whose form is sufficiently buoyant to maintain it in the water as easily as a moor-hen. The Snow-bird's nearest kindred appear to be a little group of gallinaceous birds peculiar to South America, which, in many respects, closely agree with the quail in structure, and yet are so snipe-like in their habits, in their length of wing, in their flight, and in their cry, that the sportsmen in H.M.S. *Beagle*, in which Mr. Darwin sailed, "unanimously called them the Short-billed Snipe." Possessing such anomalous manners, so singular in form, and coming from so vast a distance, the Snow-bird may be considered as one of the most interesting ornithological rarities, as it is confessedly one of the most unexpected, which the society could have obtained, and we have therefore been anxious to give an illustration of it at the earliest possible period.

Having accidentally visited the gardens of the Society on the day of the Snow-bird's arrival, we had an opportunity of seeing several works in progress which will add greatly to the completeness of some of the most attractive departments of the collection. The most popularly attractive of them is a spacious apartment, which has been constructed expressly for the largest reptiles, and which from the state in which we found it, will probably be completed in a fortnight. In the collection itself we found so vast an accumulation of new and beautiful objects that it seemed to us impossible to spend a summer afternoon more delightfully than to wander through the green shades of this "Atlantis realised," as Mr. Warren calls it, among the living wonders of all lands which have been so skillfully and industriously gathered together in this place, to refresh and to instruct the toil-worn minds of the inhabitants of London.

THE CHIMPANZEES AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

Two Chimpanzees, one of which our Artist has portrayed, are among the most recent arrivals in the collection of the Zoological Society. They were both obtained at Sierra Leone, and owe their present healthy condition to the rapid means of communication with the African coast which is afforded by the monthly mail steamers.

The orang-outans and the chimpanzees, are the most highly organised animals in the brute creation, and have always on that account excited the greatest interest whenever they have appeared in the menageries of Europe. The chimpanzees, although generally less powerful than the orangs, possess greater intelligence, and are probably susceptible of a considerably higher degree of education. They are at once distinguished from the orang by their colour, which is black instead of red, and by their largely-developed ears—which although remarkably human in form, bear a much larger proportion to the size of the skull than the corresponding organ in man; while in the orang it is considerably less. The orangs are only found in Borneo, Sumatra, and some other islands of the Indian Archipelago. The chimpanzees are limited, in like



CHIMPANZEE, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

region, there exists a gigantic species, to which the name of gorilla has been given by the American missionary, Dr. Savage, who obtained the first spoils of it since the days of Buffon. This tremendous giant of the woods is said by the natives to drive even the lion and the elephant from the forests in which it fixes its abode; and whenever they are successful in destroying one, the skull and bones are deposited with great ceremony in the fetish ground. The chimpanzee, when adult, attains sufficient size to be a formidable antagonist to man; and presents in that state a good miniature of the gorilla. The intellectual power of the chimpanzee is manifested by a multitude of singular actions which will strike even the most casual observer.

The youngest of the chimpanzees in the Gardens is supposed to be three years old. On receiving a terrier puppy which was presented to her by a gentleman as a lap-dog, she carefully examined its teeth, and appeared to satisfy herself of their harmlessness before she ventured to caress it. No lady is more watchful of her Blenheim than is "Miss Jane Brown" of her terrier. She is intensely affectionate, and evinces the greatest jealousy when her keeper bestows the slightest attention either on the puppy or any other object. The short period during which it has hitherto been found possible to maintain the life of these rare and delicate aborigines of the African forest, has prevented any careful or continuous observations of their aptitude for instruction, or of the gradual development of their instinctive powers. The Society have, however, with their accustomed enterprise, constructed a large and airy building, in which the specimens they now possess will have some chance of being secured from the generally fatal effects of a London winter; and we hope to find them as completely at home in it as the giraffes and antelopes, who not only live, but multiply, in the Gardens with as great regularity as if they had never been transported from their native wilderness.

Since the accompanying portrait of the Chimpanzee was taken, presents have been received by the Society from her Majesty the Queen, and from his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, who still continues to take an active interest in the success to which he has already contributed so much by his ever-memorable gift of the hippopotamus. This unique pachyderm has grown so rapidly that there can be scarcely a doubt of his attaining as vast a size as he would have done in the waters of the Nile; and no wonder, for his intelligent Arab friend, the obliging Hamet Saifi Cannans informs us that the daily rations of his charge weigh nearly a hundred weight.

We cannot take leave of these Gardens without directing the attention of our readers to the interesting antics performed by the young elephant, when bathed by her mother in the deep pool, to which they have access every afternoon in the inclosure near their house. No bathing woman ever took more sedulous care in immersing a wayward child from the steps of a machine than does elephant *mère* with her lively offspring, who is compelled by the weight of the maternal trunk to remain a certain period under water, and when duly cleansed by these ablutions, to emerge and plaster herself with fluid mud.

We are glad to see that an authentic Guide-book to the collection has been published by the Secretary, and is sold at various stations within the Gardens.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 1.—Eight Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 2.—Battle of Blenheim, 1704. Lammas Day.
TUESDAY, 3.—Bank of England incorporated, 1732.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—East India Docks opened, 1806.
THURSDAY, 5.—Lord Howe died, 1799.
FRIDAY, 6.—Prince Alfred born, 1844.
SATURDAY, 7.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 50	3 10	3 30	3 50	4 10	4 30	4 50

NOTICE.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Royal 8vo, cloth, price 16s.

The Public and Trade are respectfully informed that WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, royal 8vo, can only be obtained of the present proprietors, Messrs. INGRAM, COOKE, and Co., no other English house having any interest whatever in this property.
London, 227, Strand, July 26, 1852.

THE GRAND PANORAMA of the Interior of the GREAT EXHIBITION.

Measuring Forty-five Feet in length, the Drawings made by the most eminent Artists, from

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES

Taken expressly by Messrs. Beard and Clandet. This Panorama, the largest ever published, is the most interesting and faithful Record of this Great Historical Event.

Sold, mounted on cloth, tinted, 7s. 6d.; or coloured, 10s. 6d., in an elegant wrapper, by all Booksellers and News-agents.—Office, 198, Strand.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee, Mr. SHERIDAN SMITH.—MONDAY, AUGUST 2, Mr. BUCHANAN, the celebrated American Tragedian, will make his first appearance in Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING LEAR, supported by Messrs. Stuart, Bolton, Robinson, from Theatre Royal, Sadler's Wells (his first appearance), Yining, Gillet, Melton, Knight; Mesdames Ternan, Haddart and Belton (their first appearance). With an entirely New Ballet Divertissement, entitled "Les Jeux sur la Loe," in which Mlle Adèle D'Antoine, Palmer, and entire Corps de Ballet will appear. To conclude with favourite Farce. On Wednesday, VIRGINIUS: Virginus (first time), Mr. Buchanan. On Friday, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS: Sir Giles Overreach (first time), Mr. Buchanan.—Great Reduction of Prices.—Stalls and Dress Circle, 5s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second Price: Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.
EDWARD MURRAY, Acting-Manager.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—KATE and ELLEN BATEMAN, having respectively announced to the Nobility, their Friends and the Public, that, having accepted their provincial engagements, their FAREWELL BENEFIT, previous to their departure for America, will take place at the above Theatre (by the kind permission of Mr. Mitchell) on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1852, under the most excited and distinguished patronage, on which occasion the entertainments will be supported by several of the most eminent artists now in London, who have kindly volunteered their services. Full particulars will be duly announced.—Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 31, Old Bond-street; at the principal Libraries; and of the Messrs. Bateman, 9, Euston-square.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and CHESWICK. Under the sole direction of Miss ROMER.—Unparalleled triumph of BALFE'S NEW OPERA, which was received with an enthusiasm unheard of in this or any other Theatre, by the most fashionable and crowded audience ever assembled; it will, therefore, be repeated every evening on five successive nights. On MONDAY, AUG. 2, and during the week, the performances will commence with Balfe's New Opera, entitled THE DEVILS IN IT. Court Wallenberg, Mr. Travers; Albert, Mr. C. Romer; Hermann (a Basket-maker), Mr. H. Corri; Zuzumato (a Magician), Mr. Borran; Music Master, Herr Kitchler; Countess Wallenberg, Miss Frobe; Lady (wife to Hermann), Miss Romer; Bridget, Miss H. Corri. To conclude with Balfe's increased successful drama of ALICE MAY.—Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven.
Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Great and Glorious Success of the New Grand Spectacle, which has, during the past week, been received with unbounded approbation, and attained an unprecedented popularity.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 2, and every Evening, will be presented the magnificent historical drama, entitled PETER THE GREAT, from the pen of E. Fitzball, Esq. written expressly for this Theatre. To be succeeded by Balfe's brilliant and popular Scenes in the Arena. The whole terminating with a popular Farce.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily.

BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, Kensington.—Open Daily at Half-past Five, commencing precisely at Six o'clock.—Grand Change of Performance, in which a splendid Exhibition of HAWKING will take place, under the direction of Mr. Barr, the celebrated Falconer, who will introduce his highly-trained Hawks and Peregrine Falcons.—The lovers of the above sport may now be gratified, as such an exhibition has not been seen in this country since the days of Henry VIII. Hippodromic reports every evening. Admission: Reserved Seats, 5s.; First Class ditto, 2s.; Second Class ditto, 1s.; Third Class ditto, 6d.

ROYAL LIVING MARIONETTE THEATRE, Leicester-square.—Unprecedented success of the new Fairy Piece.—On MONDAY Evening, and during the week, the performance, will commence with the laughable farce of BROTHER and SISTER. After which, a new ballet divertissement to be called the GEMS of the BALL. To be followed by the musical burlesque of the SWISS COTTAGE. The whole to conclude with the burlesque Extravaganza of OBBERON; or, the Charmed Horn.—Commence at Eight. A Morning Performance on Thursday, at Two o'clock.

THE GREAT ITALIAN SINGERS at VAUXHALL.—Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1852.—MUSICAL FESTIVAL for the BENEFIT of an ARTIST.—The Entire Troupe of Her Majesty's Theatre, by permission of Lord Ward and the Committee of Management—Signori Lablache, Gardoni, Calzolari, Bellotti, Perloti, Edme Lagrange, Mme Fiorentini, Mlle Ida Bertrand. Accompanied by Signor Locatelli, who will perform a Concerto on the Grand Piano-forte. First time of New Ballet, entitled LEOLA; or, the Enchanted Lake, with MM. Honoré, Vandrie, Mlle Juliette, and Mlle Pieron. Hiram Franklin, the American Marvel, on the Cordo Volante. Arabian's Dance Orchestra, and Dean's Military Band. In consequence of the length and variety of the performance, the doors will, on this occasion, be opened at 7. Admission 2s. 6d. All free admissions are suspended.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY for

CHILDREN of those once in PROSPERITY.
The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of CHILDREN will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on FRIDAY, the 13th of AUGUST next.

This Institution waits not for children to become orphans, but affords to them, whether orphans or not, a home, clothing, maintenance, and education, when suddenly reduced to adversity.

Subscriptions of ten guineas are entitled for life; or of one guinea annually, to one vote; and all votes are carried forward, as at other Institutions.
2, Charlotte-road, Mansion-house.

E. F. LEES, Secretary.

SCOTTISH FETE.—A GRAND NATIONAL FETE will take place in LORD HOLLAND'S PARK, KENSINGTON, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 5th and 6th of AUGUST, under the direction of the Scottish Society of London and the Hanover Park Club, when, in addition to the games which were introduced on former occasions, a great variety of Old English Sports and Pastimes will be added, including the Mounked Combats of a Grand Tournament, Tiding, Running at the Quintain, the Ancient Sport of Hawking, &c. Programmes with full particulars, and tickets (at a third less cost if purchased before Tuesday), may be had at the principal Libraries and Music Shops.

ALFRED BRETT, Hon. Sec.
E. J. ELIOT, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes BOUND in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 5s. per Volume, by sending them, carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC, illustrated by Mr. W. BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four); 3s.; area, 2s.; galleries, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s.; area, 1s.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

PANORAMA of the CITY of SALZBURG, in UPPER AUSTRIA, and the TYROLEAN ALPS.—JUST OPENED at BURFORD'S large ROTUNDA, LEICESTER-SQUARE, the above splendid View, with its Castle, Palaces, Cathedral, Churches, Monasteries, and the surrounding magnificent mountains and lovely valleys. The Views of Nineveh, with its Palaces, after a lapse of 3000 years; and of the Lake of Lucerne, are also now open. Admission, 1s. each view, or 2s. 6d. to the three views. Schools, half price. Open from ten till dusk.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibiting, Daily, afternoon at Three; evening at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

BARTLETT'S DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND, painted under the direction of Mr. W. BEVERLY, daily at 12, 3, and 8. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d.—A distinctive character was given to this Diorama at its opening, April, 1851, apart from the matchless size and grandeur of its Pictures, by introducing a new and improved "Kyrle Eleison," "Gloria in Excelsis," "Jews' Hymn of Wail," &c., which has added so much to its celebrity.—It is useful for intending visitors to note the address, ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES.—By J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on Testing Gold, and on the Australian Gold Districts; and also on the alleged Adulteration of the Burton Bitter Ale. By Dr. Bachmoffer, on the Patent Polytechnic Gas Fire; and on Experimental Philosophy. By Mr. Crispie on Morrell's Patent Needles. By George Buckland, Esq., on Musical Characteristics, assisted by Miss Blanche Younge, R.A. of Music, every evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. Dissolving Views, Microscope, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN to VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens; including two fine Chimpanzees, the Hippopotamus (presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt), Elephants, Rhinoceros, Giraffes, young Lemnora, young Elands, Bonobos, Camels, Lions, Tigers, Jaguars, Bears, Otters, and the Abyssinian (presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand). All visitors are now admitted to Mr. Gould's collection of Humming Birds without any extra charge. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, on every Saturday, at four o'clock, until further notice. Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

TOURS IN IRELAND.—IRISH TOURIST TICKETS

(available for a Month) are issued at the following Stations:—
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Worcester, Gloucester, Gloucester 5 5 0 4 5 0
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln 5 5 0 4 5 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby 5 5 0 4 5 0
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They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, and by the new and romantic route of Kenmare and Glengarriff, and back to the station at which the Ticket was issued.
The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the County of Wicklow; for the journey from Dublin to Belfast; for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway; and one from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a Ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-book," compiled solely for these tours.
The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 53, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 123.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. A. Bromsgrove.—The Accountant-General's office is in Chancery-lane.

ENGINEER, Folkestone.—The statue in Whitehall Gardens is that of James II., by Gibbons.

A Member of the Church will find a Memoir of the Archbishop of Canterbury in Vol. 12 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MERMAID.—The pictures bequeathed by the late Mr. Turner to the nation are at his house, in Queen Anne-street, but are not yet shown to the public.

W. K. Workshop and New Zealand.—The office of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board is at 9, Park-street, Westminster, where information as to free passage may be obtained.

JEUNE HOMME and an OLD SUBSCRIBER, Dorset, will find practical instructions in wood engraving in the "Illustrated London Drawing Book," just published by J. N. Stourbridge.—See the List of Prizes awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society for Implements, at their recent meeting at Lewes.

A CONSTANT READER.—A prize was awarded to an economical French Alarum at the Great Exhibition.

J. B. Swansea.—The practice of giving donkeys for Government situations is altogether illegal.

J. B.—The Great Britain steam-ship was first fitted with a screw propeller.

CYMBRO.—Wilkinson's work on South Australia gives a full picture of the agricultural life of that colony.

H. B., Feltham, Middlesex, will, perhaps, favour us with his name.

AN INQUIRER.—A memoir of Bonington appears in Cunningham's "Lives of the British Painters," &c., in the "Family Library."

CINDERELLA.—See Brand's "Popular Antiquities," vol. 3, for Shoe Omens.

ALPHA should write to the Secretary of St. Bees, Cumberland.

JUVENIS.—Apply, with two recommendations, by letter, to Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum, for admission to the Reading-room.

ALEXIS refers to the "Renters" of Drury-lane Theatre.

G. B.—In a majority of our summers, a showery period—which, with some latitude as to time and circumstances, may be admitted to constitute daily rain for 40 days—does come on about the time indicated by the tradition of St. Swithin's Day (July 15).

O. F., Liverpool.—"The Greatest Plague of Life" was written by Henry and Augustus Mayhew.

FANNY, Birmingham.—An Oriel is that particular kind of bay-window which is made to project from the upper story of a building.

A SUBSCRIBER, Cheltenham.—The blue books on the Australian gold fields may be had at the Parliamentary Paper Office, Great Turnstile, Holborn.

A SUBSCRIBER.—"When Greek meets Greek" &c., is from Nat. Lee's "Alexander the Great."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Liverpool.—All newspapers for foreign countries must be posted within seven days of their publication.

B.—January 1 to July 1, 1852—thirty-five Numbers at 6d., is the correct charge.

A TEMPLAR informs a Recent Correspondent that by the statute establishing the bishopric of Manchester, 9 and 10 Vic. c. 108, s. 2, it is enacted that the numbers of the Lords Spiritual sitting and voting in Parliament shall not thereby be increased, but that the Bishop of Manchester shall not be entitled to a writ of summons to Parliament until after the avoidance of another see, and that the Bishop to be appointed to any see on such avoidance, shall not be entitled to a writ of summons until another avoidance takes place. The two Archbishops, and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are exempted from the operation of the act. The Bishop of Llandaff is the prelate who does not now enjoy a seat in the House of Lords.

R. W. W.—Prince Albert has no right to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

A P.—The family of Arden is a very old one, but we cannot fix its relative position as to antiquity. The Rev. Francis Edward Arden, of Longcroft Hall, is, we believe, its present head.

J. T. G.—The arms of Gratzbrooke: "Arg an eagle displayed gu., beaked or, on a chief sa.; three bezants, each charged with a fleur-de-lis az. Crest: A bear's head or, muzzled sa., charged on the neck with three fleurs-de-lis fesseways az."

"Burke's General Armoury" is a full collection of arms.

JUVENALIS.—In the case of the dukedom of Richmond, the Herald's have marked the illegitimacy of Charles Lennox, the first Duke, by adding to the Royal arms "a bordure company arg. and gu., charged with eight roses of the second, barbed and seeded ppr."

H. W. O.—The son of English parents, though born abroad, remains or ever an Englishman.

C. A SUBSCRIBER.—Arms of Dryden: "Az. a lion rampant and in chief a sphere between two estoiles, or. Crest: A demi lion or, sustaining in the dexter paw a sphere as in the arms."

OXON.—Members of Parliament have no place, as such, in the scale of precedence. A magistrate takes precedence of a clergyman. Rectors have clearly a higher precedence than curates.

VERITAS.—A wife's arms are impaled on the sinister side of the husband's shield.

W. M. B.—"A female, an only child, representative of an old family," transmits her arms as a quartering to her descendants; but not her family's crest.

A K.—Lady Jane Grey's arms were, "Barry of six arg. and az., in chief three torteaux."

INQUISITOR.—A Privy Councillor receives no pecuniary remuneration.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Borney or Barney bears for Arms, "Quarterly az. and gu. a cross erm. Crest: A garb or."

A CORRESPONDENT.—In the parish church of Dursley the arms of Jacob Stiff, Esq., of Eagle House, in that town, a benefactor to the parish, are thus depicted: "Per chev., embattled or and sa. in chief two mullets, in base two tilting spears disposed saltirewise, counterchanged."

W. SACKVILLE.—Arms of Belknappe: "Az. three eagles in bend between two cottises arg."

X. Z. Z.—The Royal Arms of Scotland: "Or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory, gu. Crest: A lion sejant affrontée gu., crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, and in the sinister a sceptre, erect, also ppr. Supporters: two unicorns arg., royally crowned, gorged and chained or, the dexter holding a standard of the Arms, the sinister the standard of St. Andrew; viz. Az. a Saltire arg. Motto: Nemo me impune lacessit; above the crest, In defence."

F. T. H.—Arms of Hatch, of Devon: "Gu. two demi lions passant guardant couped, in pale, or."

W. S.—W. H. P. Gore Langton, Esq., M.P., of Newton Park, county Somerset, is married to Anna-Eliza-Mary, only daughter of the present Duke of Buckingham.

P. Q.—The marriage may take place the day after the licence is obtained.

JUVENUS.—Arms of Barnes, of Cambridgeshire: "Sa two bars embattled or, in chief three bezants." We can find no coat registered to "Barnes of Oxfordshire." Giles, of Devon, bore "Per chev. arg. and az. a lion rampant counterchanged."

BEATRICE.—The letters S P stand for "sine prole," without issue.

H. E. of S.—The heirs to the great Jennens property have not yet established their claims. William Jennens, of Acton-place, Suffolk, who left the vast wealth to which our Correspondent refers, is stated to have been the richest subject of his time. He was born in 1702, and died at the age of 96, in 1798. His father, Robert Jennens, aide-de-camp to John Duke of Marlborough, was son of Humphrey, Jennens, an eminent iron-master of Birmingham. William Jennens, whose life was a long course of misery accumulation, had property in almost every fund, and always kept a balance of £30,000 in his banker's hands, although he did not during the last fourteen years of his life draw a single draft. A will was found in his coat pocket, sealed but not signed, which was owing, as his favourite servant stated, to his master leaving his spectacles at home when he went to his solicitor for the purpose of duly executing it.

ARMIGER.—The servants of deputy-lieutenants may wear the cockade in their hats.

S. R.—Apply by letter to the head of Winchester College.

M. D.—Nell Gwyn was never ennobled. She died plain "Miss Eleanor Gwyn." Nov. 17, 1687, in her 38th year. Her son, by King Charles, was created Duke of St. Albans in her lifetime, viz. 10th Jan. 1683-84.

S. Swansea.—Marshal Soult died 26th November, 1851. The Earl of Shaftesbury (previously known by the courtesy title of Lord Ashley) succeeded his father 2d June, 1851. The Prince of Wales was created Earl of Dublin by patent bearing date 10th September, 1849.

PANIAS.—An appointment in the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms is obtained by purchase. Apply at the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

JULIUS.—Tickets to view the state apartments, Windsor Castle, may be had gratis of the principal printers; and to view the House of Lords, at the office, New Palace-yard.

NOTICE.

BACK NUMBERS of the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

The whole of the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from the commencement, are now in print, and may be had, stitched, in Monthly Parts, or bound in Half-Yearly Volumes, at the original published price of Sixpence per copy, exclusive of binding.

A Single Copy of any Number a month after the date of publication is charged One Shilling; and may be sent free, by Post, to all parts of the United Kingdom.

Office, 198, Strand, June 25, 1852.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"

IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852.

A DOCUMENT has found its way into the public journals of this country, which is likely to create considerable stir in all parts of Europe; but especially in France. It purports to be the minutes of a secret treaty agreed upon between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, bearing date the 20th of May, and subsequently signed, ratified, and exchanged. The object of the treaty is to settle the course to be pursued should Louis Napoleon declare or cause himself to be declared hereditary Emperor of the French. The high contracting parties are, it appears, willing to recognise him, if he should be elected Emperor for life; considering that title to be in no essential respect different from the one which he now holds; but this recognition is to be simply that of a Government *de facto*, and only on condition that he respects the international treaties of Europe, that he makes no attempt to extend the boundaries of France, and that he formally renounces all pretensions to the founding or continuation of a dynasty. The three Powers will not, however, recognise his power—even as a power *de facto*—if he be declared by himself, or by others, hereditary Emperor. In that case, they will address a protest to the French, as well as to all the other European Governments, and will afterwards consult, according to the circumstances, as to the ulterior measures which they may think it necessary to take. In the case that a popular or a military movement should overturn the Government of Louis Napoleon, or simply in the case of the death of the personage, the Powers bind and oblige themselves to aid and favour by all means in their power the restoration of the legitimate heir of the Crown, the Count de Chambord.

We do not yet know what effect the publication of this State paper, if it be a genuine one, will produce in France. Possibly, it may cause Louis Napoleon to ponder well on the serious difficulties that yet impede the realisation of a project which no disavowal on his part will cause the world to believe that he has not formed. Possibly, too, it may have the effect, by no means intended by its framers, of exasperating the military spirit of the French. By daring him to do a certain act under the penalty of such high displeasure, the document may actually make it easier for Louis Napoleon to seize the Imperial diadem, and to plunge into the Imperial robes. If the treaty be genuine, as there appears some reason to believe, though quite as much to doubt, it is well that this country is not a party to it. We have nothing to do with the pretensions or with the legitimate heirship of the Count de Chambord; or with the decision of the French people with regard to Louis Napoleon, except to respect it as a fact, and to wish them well out of all the fast-coming troubles in which the unhappy revolution of 1848 has involved them.

The Income and Property Tax is one of those subjects, the revision of which does not merely "loom in the future," but has assumed the shape of a more palpably defined reality. The draughts

of the report and resolutions respectively submitted for consideration by Mr. Hume, Mr. Sotherton, and Colonel Romilly, have just been published. Although neither of them was adopted by the committee, and although for this reason they are less important than they would otherwise have been, the arguments upon the subject are devoid neither of interest in themselves nor of a certain gravity, due alike to the position of the reporters and to the inherent importance of the subject. Mr. Hume's proposed report is the most elaborate, exhaustive, and complete; Mr. Sotherton's is as sensible, though more terse and general; while Colonel Romilly's means nothing at all but an expression of incompetence to come to a satisfactory decision on the evidence before it. Mr. Hume considers the tax objectionable because it fixes an arbitrary line of £150 per annum, below which it relieves both income and property from the operation of the tax, and because it establishes no difference in degree between realised property and the perishable income that depends on sanity, health, caprice, and life. In these respects Mr. Hume's reasoning is solid and unanswerable, and in accordance with the public sentiment. Mr. Sotherton, while he admits principles the same as those put forth by Mr. Hume, is of opinion that the remedy is difficult, and asserts that no method has been suggested of capitalising income so as to remove all cause of complaint which is not of itself open to grave objections. The only suggestion which he himself offers is, that realised capital should stand towards temporary income in the proportion of four to three, in the sums it is called upon to contribute to the State—a manifest improvement, certainly, upon the existing system. Whether it would be entirely satisfactory to the earners of income is another question, which we are not now called upon to discuss. In despair of agreeing to a report before the dissolution of Parliament, the committee, on the suggestion of Mr. Disraeli, agreed to separate without one, and contented themselves with printing, for the use of the next Parliament, the evidence they had taken. Here, therefore, the matter at present rests; and Mr. Disraeli—if destined to remain in office, will find, at no distant day, that this particular question will be among the very first that he must dispose of. In the meantime the unanswerable report of Mr. Hume will, we have no doubt, produce considerable effect upon public opinion. If the tax remain, it must be rendered a just one. At present it is but the teacher of fraud and evasion. The Government commits injustice in refusing to remedy a palpable grievance upon the owners of income; and these, finding all hope of redress to be vain, take the remedy into their own hands, and cheat the Government. This is not a state of things that should be allowed to continue.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

In our last we gave some details of Her Majesty's cruise along the western coast, and the visit to Mount Edgumbe. On Friday the Royal party returned to Osborne. It is understood that the Queen and Prince Consort will shortly resume their marine course, and that the route will be eastward. On Wednesday evening last Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice and Princess Helena, drove over to Carisbrooke Castle.

Her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, accompanied by her son and daughter, arrived in town last week from Calais, and has since been on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. Their Imperial Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg and suite have arrived in London from Boulogne. The superintendence of the education of the young Christian Princess of Coorg has, we understand, been transferred to the Viscountess Hardinge, who will assume the charge after the departure of the Rajah, which is at present fixed for the autumn. The Earl of Derby was among the members of the aristocracy who visited Goodwood during the week on the occasion of the races. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town, on a visit to their Irish estate. A marriage will shortly take place between the Lady Frances Hay, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, and Captain Lloyd, of Aston House, Salop. GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—Yesterday Mr. Arthur Herring had the honour of an audience at Osborne (introduced by Sir John Pakington), to submit to her Majesty's inspection a mass of pure gold, the largest yet brought from Australia, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 10.

CONVERSATION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—On Wednesday evening the Exhibition-rooms of the Royal Academy were brilliantly lighted up for a grand reception, given by the President and Council, to a numerous assembly of artists, amateurs, and connoisseurs of the metropolis. Above 1500 invitations were issued, and the attendance fell little short of that number. The effect of the fine suite of rooms with the grand staircase and hall gorgeously lighted up and crowded with visitors, including a great number of elegantly-dressed ladies, was truly magnificent. His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived about ten, and remained about an hour—going attentively over the pictures of the different rooms, accompanied by the President and Mr. Hardwick, R.A. Among the Royal Academicians present were Sir Charles Barry, Sir Edwin Landseer, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir William Ross, Messrs. Herbert, Baily, Mulready, Creswick, Leslie, Knight, Roberts, Marshall, &c. The greater number of the Associates were present, and most of the exhibitors this season. The urbanity of the accomplished President, Sir Charles Eastlake, was well seconded by Mr. Knight's ready attention as secretary. Both gentlemen most congenially congratulated themselves on the success which has attended this, their second annual reunion.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at the offices, Basinghall street; Benjamin Brecknell Turner, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that during the nine years the society had been established, 72 distressed members of the trade had distributed amongst them £2177 18s. There were now 47 pensioners on the funds of the society, and it was proposed to raise the allowance of the men from 16s. to 20s. a month, and the women from 12s. to 15s. The total income of the year, including a balance of £212 from the last account, was £892; and the expenditure, including £461 12s. paid to pensioners, £538, leaving a balance in favour of the society of £354. The funded property of the society amounted to £4000. The report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year elected.

IRISH PEAT COMPANY.—On Thursday the first annual meeting of this company was held at the King's Head tavern, Poultry; James Macgregor, Esq., in the chair. The report was of a most favourable description, it being stated that Mr. Scanlan, who had gone over to the works of the company, had succeeded in producing from the peat a paraffine applicable for the manufacture of candles, which would readily sell at 1s. per lb.; some volatile and fixed oils, valued at from 2s. to 4s. a gallon; and a very valuable charcoal. After a long discussion, the report was adopted; a call of £2 per share determined on, to bring the works into full and profitable operation, and £700 voted to the directors for their past services.

Correspondence from Rome announces the discovery of a magnificent bath of Oriental alabaster by workmen employed in repairing the water-courses of that city. It has been found on the Piazza of the Holy Apostles, in the immediate vicinity of Trajan's Forum, and no doubt was formerly one of the ornaments of that gorgeous fabric. Unfortunately, it has been somewhat damaged by previous workmen, who appear to have broken a hole through the alabaster side, in order to pass a water conduit through it.

The latest accounts from the Philippines reach to the 18th of May, Don Mariano Ozares, who commanded the Spanish expedition against the island of Mindanao, had succeeded completely, and routed the inhabitants of Jurgut. The Spaniards had but eight wounded, among whom was the commander himself, Ozares.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 20th gives a long account of the construction of a subterranean electric telegraph which has just been opened between Naples and Gaeta. The wires are covered with gutta percha; and the writer says it is the longest line ever constructed on the same principle.

Garrote robberies have become very frequent in the neighbourhood of Leeds. On Monday four ruffianly fellows—named Wood, Bone, Hudson, and Turner—were remanded by the magistrates on the charge of perpetrating two robberies. The victims were Michael Coleman, a young man, and a person named Broadbent, who had been found by the police, half strangled and bleeding, in a lonely part of the town on Sunday morning.

The *Cheltenham Journal* says:—"Pauperism appears on the increase in the Winchcomb union. There are now in the house as many as 110 persons—a larger number than can be remembered at any one time before."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Rectories*: The Rev. John Brown, to Kirkcaldy-upon-Eddon; the Rev. J. Jenkins, to Bowness; the Rev. William Haughton Stokes, to Denver, Norfolk. *Vicarages*: The Rev. John Denis Browne, to Braintree; the Rev. William Harris, to Lisnarthy, Carmarthenshire; the Rev. William Henry Oldfield, to St. Martin, Coney-street, York; the Rev. John Prout, to Sutton-in-the-Marsh, Lincolnshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. G. W. Brameld, curate of Mansfield, on his preferment, from a large number of the more influential inhabitants; the Rev. R. P. Blakeney, from the ladies of the congregation of Christ Church, Cloughton; the Rev. W. Whitworth, from the teachers of St. James's Sunday School, Clitheroe; the Rev. J. D. Brocklehurst, from a large number of friends at the Eastbrook School, Halifax; the Rev. John Brown, late curate of Bowness, from the principal inhabitants and other parishioners. When the Rev. Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity, resigned the posts of Dean and Professor at Haileybury, the resident students presented him with a handsome testimonial of their esteem. Since that time the members of the civil service in India have subscribed a sum of £450 for a similar purpose, £350 of which was laid out in a piece of plate, and the rest in books, which have been presented to Dr. Jeremie. The plate consists of a pedestal or column, supported from the base by three figures representing Religion, Philosophy, and Literature, and surmounted by a graceful representation of a Hindu female, symbolical of India. There are branches which may be fitted to the column when it is required to form a candelabrum.

NEW CHURCH AT CROYDON.—On Tuesday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a new church, which has just been built at Croydon at his own charge. The parish of Croydon has now a population of 20,000, and there has hitherto been church accommodation for only 5000. The new church (Christ Church), which will accommodate 700 persons, and to which a district is to be annexed, is situated at the London end of Croydon, and has a burial-ground attached to it. The Rev. O. B. Byers is the incumbent of the new church. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Winchester, who took for his text a passage in the 2d Epistle to the Corinthians—"If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost." After the service, many of the clergy and congregation (about 150 in all) proceeded to the Greyhound Hotel, where Mr. Bean, the proprietor, who is one of the churchwardens, had provided an excellent *déjeuner*, which was admirably served. The High Sheriff of Surrey, Mr. G. R. Smith, presided on the occasion. The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury was most respectfully and cordially received, the whole company rising to greet the most rev. prelate. His Grace acknowledged the toast in brief but appropriate language, and said that before he left Chester a munificent but unknown benefactor had put into his hands £5000 to apply in providing church accommodation. He had expended £4200 of that sum in the erection of a church at Bolton, and he added out of his own funds the necessary amount to the £800 that remained in order to build the present church.

NEW CHURCH.—A spacious church, with day, Sunday, and infant schools, is now in course of erection in the parish of St. Anne, Limehouse, which contains a population of 25,000 inhabitants, with only one church, the interior of which was destroyed by fire, and the exterior greatly damaged, on Good Friday, 1850, after which it was closed for upwards of two years. Miss Burdett Coutts has given £5000 towards the expenses of the buildings.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The restoration of the ancient east window of Winchester Cathedral, comprising figures of our Saviour and the Virgin, St. Swithun (Bishop of Winchester in the ninth century), St. John the Baptist, St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St. Paul, the prophets Jeremiah and Haggai, Bishops Wykeham and Fox, Ethelwold, Henry VII., &c., has been completed.

At a Diocesan Synod held in the Brome Chapel of St. Mary's Church, Oxford, on Monday, and presided over by the Bishop of Oxford, two Proctors to represent the Order in the Lower House of Convocation, who are always appointed prior to the assembling of a new Parliament, were formally elected: they were the Rev. Henry William Magendie, Vicar of Speen, Berkshire, and the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

The Cambridge Independent Press announces that the Bishop of Ely has ordered the Rev. J. T. Bennett, M.A., Rector of Chereley, near Newmarket, to hold morning service in his church on every saint's day throughout the year, in compliance with the request of some of his Puseyite parishioners.

The Rev. E. Bates, M.A., senior curate of St. Luke's district, parish of St. James, Westminster, and late second master of the Stepney Grammar School, in union with King's College, London, has been appointed principal of the West Riding Proprietary School, Wakefield.

ETON COLLEGE ELECTION.—On Saturday last, there was a large and fashionable attendance in the upper school at the Eton College election. Amongst those who were present on the interesting occasion, were the Earl of Derby, the Duke de Nemours, Viscount Stretford de Redcliffe, Lord John Manners, the Marquis of Drogheda, &c., &c. After the election speeches had been delivered, a distinguished party of about 100 assembled in the library, and from thence proceeded to the College hall, when the usual banquet was given. The Earl of Derby was greatly cheered by the students. At seven o'clock the regatta commenced, and the aquatic procession to "Old Surley" was similar to that on the 4th June, with the exception of the "Eton Eight" in the Victory, selected to give the customary challenge to the Westminster boys. The usual elegant repast took place at Surley Hall, and the crews returned to Windsor at nine o'clock, when they rowed to the Cobler and round the Eyott, during the discharge of brilliant fireworks; and, the weather being remarkably fine, the houses, wharfs, barges, and every available spot, were crowded with spectators. The fine band of the 2d Foot Life Guards were stationed near the Eyott, and the drums and fife of the Foot Guards on the Cobler. Everything passed off without accident, and with the greatest *éclat*.

JETTONS.—At a recent meeting of a society of antiquaries, at Manchester, called "The Rosicrucians," a brother exhibited 16 silver jettons, or counters, nearly the size of the florin, but very thin, and engraved instead of being struck by a die; the devices of this set being a series of the Kings of England; their full-length effigies on the obverse, and their Royal arms on the reverse, with the length of their respective reigns, and where each was buried. The series commences with William Rufus. The last of the set fixes the period of its production, viz. the reign of James I., for it represents that King on one side, and his son—then Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I.—on the other.

TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM.—On Sunday afternoon the metropolis and its suburbs were visited by an awful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by torrents of rain, which did considerable damage in several places. In the neighbourhood of Walworth the storm appeared to be peculiarly severe. At about six o'clock the electric fluid struck a stack of chimneys, No. 7, Port-street, Walworth-common, occupied by Mr. Bacon, and vast portions of which fell into the yard belonging to Mr. Clifford, plumber, of Port-place. The lightning, resembling a large luminous ball, was observed to strike the building. Having passed down the chimney, it partially destroyed the stove and damaged various articles of furniture. Mrs. Bacon, about sixty years of age, who has been bedridden for six years, was violently thrown upon the floor, the bed on which she was lying having been struck. She, however, received no injury beyond some severe bruises. A similar accident occurred to two adjoining houses, situated at the corner of Peter and Waterloo-streets, also at Walworth-common, in the occupation of Mr. Hards and Mr. Green. Several of the rooms, together with the furniture in them, were greatly damaged. Mrs. Hards, who, with her husband and family were sitting in the room, was struck violently in the face, and for several minutes was deprived of sight and rendered wholly unconscious. On partially recovering, she found that she was bereft of hearing by the right ear, and felt an acute tingling and vibration in her head; and, from the general effects of the shock, she remains seriously affected. The house of Mr. Grear, adjoining, was also subjected to a precisely similar shock, with equally destructive effects as regards the damage to the building and furniture. There the chain of the clock, which was cut in three places, formed the conducting medium by which the electric fluid escaped to the earth, but not until it had inflicted some injury on Mrs. Green and one of her children, a girl about six years of age, who was affected with blindness for several minutes. Both, however, are in a fair way of recovery. Several chimneys, buildings, and some large trees in the neighbourhood of Norwood, Sydenham, Dulwich, and Camberwell have been more or less injured by the lightning; while the cellars of many of the licensed victuallers and others in Lambeth and other portions of the south bank of the Thames have been inundated by the overflowing of the drains, &c. Many persons have been more or less injured; among whom is Mr. Cooper, of Maryann Cottage, Hill-street, Walworth, who was severely injured by the lightning in his right eye.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXHIBITION MEDALS.—At a meeting of the Manchester local committee, held on Wednesday afternoon, to consider the circular recently issued by the Royal Commissioners, asking for an opinion as to how the medals and copies of the jurors' reports, which it is proposed to give to the exhibitors, should be distributed, whether in Manchester or in London the following resolution was, after some discussion, unanimously adopted:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the distribution of medals so liberally offered by the Royal Commissioners to exhibitors commemorative of the Exhibition, should be made publicly, and they hereby respectfully solicit the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester, assisted by Sir John Potter, as chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Lord Bishop of Manchester, to make the necessary arrangements."

THE VEGETABLE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—Among the new undertakings lately brought forward is one called the Vegetable Gas-light Company. Its object is to introduce the patent of an inventor who is stated to have fully succeeded in perfecting an apparatus and concocting an oil by which gas of much greater purity and brilliancy than that obtained from coal can be generated in small quantities suitable for private houses, public buildings, light-houses, steamships, &c. Its cost is represented to be relatively below that of common gas, while the trouble of its preparation is less than that required for ordinary oil-lamps. For some months past the process has been in use at Eton College, the Harrow railway-station, the town of Blackpool, and other places, and certificates are given of the satisfaction it has afforded. Sir John Herschel, the Master of the Mint, bears testimony to the advantages of the invention. The capital proposed is £100,000, and the board of directors is respectfully constituted.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of this theatre was held on Saturday last, in the saloon, to receive the report of the committee for the past year. B. B. Cabell, Esq., M.P., presided. Mr. Danne, the treasurer, read the report, which, after alluding to the general depreciation of theatrical property, stated that the theatre, owing to various adventitious circumstances, had lost little of its attraction or value. The theatre had been advertised to be let in the usual way, and tenders had already been sent in, but nothing decisive had been agreed upon. With regard to the finances, it was stated that a sum of £3492 14s. 11d. had been received, including a balance of £295 standing over from last season. The total payments were £3438 0s. 9d., leaving £54 odd in favour of the proprietors. The payments included a sum of £595 paid to the renters during the last season, which, however, was less than they were entitled to receive; and there was also an arrear of rent due to the Duke of Bedford, the ground landlord. The report stated, in conclusion, that Mr. Julien and Mr. Gye had paid £1207 17s., being the full amount guaranteed in respect to their occupancy of the theatre. The report was received and adopted. Six vacancies in the committee were filled up, and the Earl of Glenalig having been re-elected chairman of the sub-committee, the meeting separated.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—On Wednesday a special general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this charity, which was instituted in 1758, was held in the offices of the Institution, Ludgate-hill, for the purpose of taking into consideration some matters relating to the copyhold property of the corporation, and upon business. Mr. T. M. Coombs the chairman, stated that they had met to consider the terms of a proposed enfranchisement of the copyhold property of the Corporation situate at Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, and, if thought beneficial, to sanction the same, and to authorise the trustees to effect it, and to vest the property, when enfranchised, in the Corporation; and also to consider the agreement entered into by the Corporation for building upon the City-road estate, and to adopt such resolutions with respect thereto as might be thought advisable. A resolution, agreeing to the above suggestion in the chairman's speech, was moved and carried *mem. con.* The report stated that there was at the present time in the school 171 boys and 87 girls. The receipts for the past year had been (including the small balance of £4 at the banker's) £5696 13s. 3d., and, after all the necessary expenses had been defrayed, there was left a balance in hand of £252 18s. 1d. Her Majesty had given 250 guineas, and Lord Southampton had promised 250 guineas.

THE SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY.—On Wednesday the worshipful Company of Spectacle-makers held their annual festival at the Castle Hotel at Richmond; worshipful Master Hill presiding on the occasion. Among the distinguished members of the company present were the Right Hon. the Recorder of London, who has recently joined the Company; Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, &c. It is a singular fact, that three out of the four representatives of the City of London are members of the Spectacle-makers' Company.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The fifth annual general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this charity, which was founded for the purpose of giving relief to aged and decayed members of the building trade, was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Thomas Grissell, Esq., president, in the chair. The report, which was adopted, stated that the society during the past year had made very satisfactory progress. The total number of pensioners now upon the funds of the society is 15, viz. 10 men and 5 women. Since the last annual meeting a new bye-law had been passed, extending the benefits of the institution to the provinces, and very gratifying results had already sprung from the commencement at Brighton, where a local committee had been formed. The balance-sheet showed the total amount received to have been £1231 5s. 4d., and after all the necessary expenses had been defrayed, there was left a balance in hand of £21 12s. 6d.

EMIGRATION.—MRS. CHISHOLM.—This lady held one of her interesting group meetings, on Monday evening, at the British Institution, Cowper-street, City road. The meeting was crowded, and amongst those present were emigrants (225 in number) who are proceeding by the *Chalmers*, 680 tons, which sails to-morrow (Sunday) from Gravesend.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE REFORM CLUB.—Amongst a very numerous body of candidates for the vacancy which had recently occurred in the secretaryship of the Reform Club, the salary being £400 a year, Mr. William Norway, a gentleman connected with the periodical literature of the day, has been the successful one.

OBSTRUCTIONS AT THE MARBLE ARCH.—POLICE NOTICE.—The following notice has been issued by the Commissioners of Police:—"Regulations to prevent obstructions in the streets and thoroughfares near Cumberland-gate (the Marble Arch), Hyde Park:—Metropolitan stage-carriages are to keep to the left, or proper side, according to the direction in which they are going, and must set down their company on that side. No metropolitan stage-carriage can be allowed to cross the street or road to take up or set down passengers. No carriage can be allowed to stop in front of or near to Cumberland-gate, or across the entrance to a street, or at any place where an obstruction of the thoroughfare may be caused. All drivers of carriages are to go slowly or stop when required by the police, to allow persons on horseback or walking to cross the street.—RICHARD MAYNE, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, Whitehall, July, 1852." This is to obviate the great obstruction of the roadway caused by the stoppage of omnibuses at this immediate spot, especially since the establishment of the penny omnibuses.

ST. MARTIN'S PARISH.—PAUPER EMIGRATION.—A contest which has assumed an unseemly and personal character has been for some time going on in St. Martin's parish respecting a penny rate proposed by the guardians to be levied for the purpose of promoting the emigration of paupers from that parish to Australia. On last Saturday evening an adjourned meeting of the ratepayers was held at the vestry-rooms, St. Martin's-place, for the further consideration of a resolution authorising the churchwardens and overseers of the parish to levy a penny rate, amounting in the aggregate to £1000, to promote the emigration of poor persons having settlements within the district. The proceedings throughout were, however, of a most uproarious character, and considerable excitement and angry feeling were displayed. The opposition to the guardians was led by Mr. Charles Cochrane, who proposed an amendment, which was a vote of censure upon the guardians, and a direct negative to the original resolution. Mr. Churchwarden Countr, the chairman, refused to put the amendment, which he declared to be a scandalous libel. Ultimately a poll was demanded on the original resolution, the result of which has not yet become known. On Tuesday night a meeting, convened by an anonymous placard, was held at the Apollonion Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, to consider, as the placard stated, the "illegal conduct of the guardians." The chair was occupied by Mr. Bent. Mr. Cochrane addressed the meeting in support of his views of the question at issue, and declared that he was opposed to permitting the present officials of St. Martin's parish resorting to a system of emigration for paupers so long as other plans of employing those paupers at home remained untried. In conclusion, he moved a resolution, which was seconded and carried, to the effect "that the deputation of ratepayers already appointed wait upon Mr. Lee Walpole to solicit his protection and assistance in emancipating St. Martin's parish from the frightful system of misery under which it is labouring, and that Sir De L. Evans and Sir J. Shelley, members for Westminster, be invited to accompany that deputation."

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday evening a writ of *superedeas* was received from the Lord Chancellor at the chief Searers-office, Gruek-street, Soho, dissolving the old Commission of Sewers, and re-constituting it entirely. The old Commission must necessarily have expired in a very short period under the 12th and 15th Vic., chap. 93, by which its duration was limited to one year from August, 1851; and, therefore, the Chancellor's writ was merely a formal act. The following 14 gentlemen are appointed, only five of their number having belonged to the former Commission:—Mr. R. Jebb (chairman), Sir John Fox Burgoyne, C.B., Major Robert Kearsley Dawson, R.E., Mr. T. Hawes, Captain J. Vetch, R.E., Sir C. Fellowes, Mr. G. Baker, Mr. T. Field Gibson, Mr. Lewis D. B. Gordon, Mr. J. Hawkshaw, Mr. W. Hosking (official referee under the Metropolitan Buildings Act), Mr. H. Arthur Hunt, Mr. Lawrence Redhead, and Mr. G. Spencer Smith.

ACCIDENT ON HOLBORN-HILL.—On Tuesday evening, at about half-past nine, a dray belonging to Messrs. Dawson and Co., of the Yorkshire A/c Stores, heavily laden with casks, was proceeding down the declivity of Holborn-hill. When just abreast of the entrance to Shoe-lane, the horse, a very powerful one, slipped and fell; the driver, who was sitting upon the shafts, was violently flung forward, as was also his mate, and both were very severely hurt. Several individuals were knocked down by the casks, which rolled in every direction to the foot of the hill, and a very valuable horse attached to an omnibus had his knees cap severely cut and injured.

FIRE IN CHANDOS-STREET.—On Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, a very alarming fire broke out in the lower part of the house of Mr. Lemaie, chemist and druggist, Chandos-street, Charing-cross, by which much valuable property was consumed. The firemen, with their engines, from the adjoining station, at length succeeded in preventing the flames reaching the inflammable contents of the shop and laboratory. Insured in the Sun Fire-office.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, July 24, were—Males, 795; females, 773; total, 1568. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 458; females, 454; total, 912. The official return shows a decrease of mortality in the last week, when compared with the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1842–51. Fatal sickness among children, so frequent in London in the summer months, has, however, increased exceedingly. Last week 94 persons were carried off by diarrhoea, while there were only 48 fatal cases in the previous week. The deaths by cholera have risen from 4 to 10; those by scarlatina, from 31 to 45. Fatal cases produced by pneumonia have declined in the same time from 45 to 26; those by disease of the brain, from 25 to 10; while those referred to disease of the liver have increased from 7 to 14. Small-pox was fatal to 28 children and 5 adults.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.873 in. The mean temperature of the week was 65 deg., which is 3.5 deg. higher than the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was above the average on every day of the week, and was highest on Wednesday and Saturday. The wind was variable, but generally in the south-west in the first five days.

Among the acts passed in the late session was one to amend the law of evidence in Scotland. It is now provided that witnesses are not to be excluded by reason of crime, &c.

F E T E S A T S T R A S B U R G .



BENEDICTION OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, AT THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, STRASBURG

We noticed fully, last week, the progress of the President of the French Republic to Strasbourg, to inaugurate there the opening of the Great Eastern Railroad of France, and gave also a brief account of the festivities which the occasion called forth in the strong-

hold of the eastern frontier. The subject is one that calls for fuller notice; and the accompanying details, interesting in themselves, will also be found explanatory of the illustrations with which our Artist has elucidated the more remarkable scenes of this festive display.

His "Highness the Prince President," as he has been styled for the first time on the present occasion by the Prefects of those Departments through which the Presidential progress lay, arrived at Strasbourg on Sunday, the 18th inst., at half-past twelve o'clock (noon), amidst the



PROCESSION OF THE WAGGONS, AT THE PREFECTURE, STRASBURG.

F E T E S A T S T R A S B U R G .



PASSAGE OF THE GREATER RHINE.

enthusiastic acclamations of the people and the authorities. A salute of 101 guns was fired as the train entered the terminus, and all the bells in the city immediately pealed forth a welcome. All the authorities of the place were assembled to receive the Prince in a magnificent pavilion erected for his accommodation.

The preparations for the ceremony of inaugurating the railway were upon the most extensive scale. At the extremity of the rails within the terminus a long platform was raised, on which an altar was erected, and along the sides of the line tribunes were to be seen, capable of holding between 3000 and 4000 persons. The pavilion above mentioned was constructed at one side of the railway, and contained a most elegant saloon for the use of the Prince and his suite. The Prince, on alighting from the state carriage, was complimented by the mayor and municipal authorities on his arrival, and was presented by them with the keys of the town, which he was pleased to return into their hands. The moment

fixed for the commencement of the religious ceremony—that of blessing the locomotives—having arrived, the President took his place in a tribune on the right of the altar, with his suite and a number of the principal visitors from Paris, whilst the civil and military authorities occupied another tribune on the left side of it. In the other tribunes, at each side of the line, were seated a vast number of persons who had been admitted with tickets to witness the ceremony. The 62d Regiment was on duty inside the terminus, and their band played overtures and military pieces before the arrival of the train. Other troops of the garrison were appointed to do duty outside, in the neighbourhood of the railway. As soon as the Prince had taken his place, the Bishop, accompanied by a numerous body of the clergy, came forward and celebrated mass; after which he formally blessed the locomotives, according to the imposing ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, and then pronounced the following appropriate address (*See Illustration*):—

Monseigneur, Messieurs.—Whilst man, engrossed by the calculations of interest and the pleasures of sense, sees in these marvellous inventions of industry, which our age witnesses with so much just pride, the means of increasing his wealth and extending the circle of his enjoyments, the Christian, enlightened by faith, carries his views and his thoughts higher, and in these conceptions of human genius he beholds the means which God makes use of to accomplish His designs in favour of His people, and to conduct man to his immortal destiny.

Eighteen centuries ago the Apostle of Nations engraved on the front of the Church this sublime inscription—"One God, one Faith, one Baptism;" and Christ himself, explaining to His apostles and to His disciples the object of His labours and His mission, announced to them that a day would come when there should be on the earth only one pastor and one flock. Everything in the designs of God tends to constitute in the bosom of humanity that marvellous unity. "Man agitates, and God conducts him." Such is the observation of a Christian philosopher. Yes! man, a creature weak and limited, too often, alas! has no other view in his meditations and his efforts than a prosperity



THE ILLUMINATION AT STRASSBURG.

material and perishable like himself; but God leads him towards regions and ideas which are unknown to him.

Let us not suppose that Providence remains indifferent to that prodigious development of modern industry—to those astonishing discoveries which genius has made, and which the boldest never would have dared to foresee 50 years ago. Let us not suppose that the wise and bountiful Creator will not cause that ardour for material interests which agitates the world in our day to serve the cause of truth. If distance be annihilated by industry—if the barriers that time and space oppose to its creations be broken, it also opens a way more rapid and more large to the divine precepts of the Gospel: it causes frontiers to disappear; it destroys the limits that separate nations, in order to make of them but one and the same family, united in charity and in the practice of Christian virtues.

When God dispersed his people in all parts of the known world, the enemies of the holy nation applauded their reverses and their misfortunes; but they did not see that the dispersed children of Judah were missionaries that God sent to bear to the remotest corners of the universe the tidings of the coming of the Redeemer. Those magnificent roads which the Romans constructed, and which exist to this day as imperishable monuments of their grandeur and their power, what were they but the ways open to the preachers of Christ, and the missionaries of the Gospel? And when Alexander led his victorious bands to the banks of the Euphrates and the Ganges, he fancied that he merely satisfied his insatiable ambition; and he did not see that he was really preparing the way for Christian truth, and rendering its progress more easy. Thus, men, whatever be their power and their genius, are but instruments of God for the accomplishment of his designs in favour of humanity.

Let, then, industry extend and multiply its powers—let it envelop the globe as with a vast network—let it command fire and steam to give to its convoys the rapidity of the thunderbolt—what shall it have done? Unknown to itself, it is only labouring in the accomplishment of the divine will—it is only promoting the preaching of the Gospel: the angels of peace will ascend with it on its rapid cars; they will follow it to the remotest climes, to carry to their inhabitants the good tidings of this grand unity that Christ, on the eve of his death, demanded of his father as the price of his labour and of his sufferings.

Bless, then, O my God! bless this new way which is to-day opening for the propagation of truth as well as for the prosperity of the country, and which science, united to faith, desires to place under your protection.

Bless those men who have laboured with such intelligence and devotedness to endow France with a new source of wealth, and who, after having given you such magnificent proofs of the power of their genius, give you at this moment so touching a mark of their piety by imploring on their work the benedictions of the Church.

Bless all those who may use these formidable machines to traverse immense distances and to annihilate space. Preserve them from all the accidents which might become fatal to their bodies or their souls. Permit not that their material interests shall make them ever forget the interests of eternity. And, O my God! bless this magnanimous Prince who presides at the feast of inauguration, and who, after having preserved France from the horrors of anarchy, is only occupied with the care of obtaining for her the advantages of peace and the benefits of religion.

When the ceremony had concluded, the President withdrew for a short time to the pavilion, where he received a number of delegations from the adjoining towns and villages. The Prince then mounted on horseback, and, accompanied by a brilliant staff, proceeded to the hotel of the Prefecture, passing, in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm, by the Pont du Faubourg de Saverne, the Vieux-Marché-aux-Vins, the Rue de la Comédie, and the Rue Brulée. The streets were lined at each side with infantry; four squadrons of the 4th Cuirassiers and four of the 5th Lancers were also disposed at various points along the passage of the cortege. Strong bodies of mounted gendarmes preceded and followed the President.

The streets of the city, thronged as they were by thousands of the peasantry of the surrounding country, in their brightly-coloured picturesque costume, and decked out with flags, garlands, and draperies, presented a most animated appearance. The neighbourhood of the railway terminus and all the public squares and buildings were decorated in the most tasteful manner. Everywhere might be seen escutcheons bearing the initials "L.N.," alternating with the arms of the city of Strasbourg. Carriages and vehicles of every description were every moment arriving from the surrounding country, with occupants eager to catch a glimpse of the President. The costume of the peasant women excited the attention of strangers from its quaint originality, consisting most frequently of a short petticoat of red or green serge, trimmed with ribbon, a close-fitting corset bearing in front silver or gold embroidery, and a little cap on the back of the head.

Immediately after the Prince's arrival at the Prefecture he received the authorities and the principal inhabitants of the town. The whole passed over with perfect order, and every one was delighted with the urbanity of the head of the State. At about half-past five o'clock the cortege of peasants filed off before the President. It consisted of 120 cars filled with young girls, and 1200 horsemen all dressed in the costume of the country. (See Illustration.) On passing before the President the girls threw bouquets at his feet, uttering at the same time the cry of "Vive Napoleon!" which was taken up by the horsemen, and echoed by the spectators. These cars were covered with ivy, branches of trees, and flowers, and in general bore inscriptions significant of the village which each had proceeded from. For instance, on one might be seen the words "The town of Molsheim to Louis Napoleon, who has re-established order and tranquillity!" and on another, "The town of Rosheim. We are proud of our glory!" "He watches, France may repose;" "Devotedness and gratitude;" and other phrases expressive of the pervading feeling that Louis Napoleon had saved the country from the perils of communism. Each car was drawn by from four to six horses, well cleaned, and clipped, and harnessed, with a body guard of young farmers, forming a democratic knighthood in honour of a popular despotism. The filing off of these rustic vehicles, filled as they were with the prettiest girls of each village, in their holiday attire, was a novel and pleasing spectacle. The costumes were such as probably they have been for centuries past, and as each district has preserved certain peculiarities of dress, there was sufficient variety to keep attention awake, notwithstanding the rain. The prevailing colours were red, deep orange, and green. The body of the dress was generally of a darker colour, over which would be thrown a richly-figured shawl or handkerchief, carelessly tied behind in a dashing *degagé* fashion, a broad flowered petticoat beneath. The head-dress was chiefly composed of a tight-fitting cap, richly embroidered with gold and showy work, set off by a couple of immense knots of black ribbon, which fluttered like wings. Those who aimed at more elegance were dressed in white, with broad-leaved straw hats.

Among the persons of distinction who were present with the President at this curious sight were the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, who had arrived in the course of the day, and alighted at the Prefecture; Field-Marshal Count de Paur, deputed by the Emperor of Austria to compliment the President on his safe arrival; Count de Lassolaye, General in the Baden army; and several Austrian officers from the garrison of the Federal fortress of Radstadt, all having arrived during the day.

In the evening the President received at his table the representatives of the Foreign Powers, the Envoys of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Swiss Bâle, all the generals present at Strasbourg, and all the high functionaries. After dinner a display of fireworks took place from the bastion opposite the Prefecture, and, notwithstanding the rain, a dense crowd stationed themselves before the building and hailed the President with loud cries every time that he appeared on the balcony, which he did repeatedly, with the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden.

A grand illumination of the magnificent cathedral in coloured lamps and Bengal lights afterwards took place, and presented quite a fairy scene. (See Illustration.) The Bengal lights within the spire, which is composed of light open fretwork, showed off to the greatest advantage the gracefully-fantastic and delicate tracery of this wondrous erection—the effect being perfectly magical.

On Monday morning Louis Napoleon was early in the saddle, to witness a military review on the Robertsau (the public promenade of the town); and afterwards assisted at a sham battle and forced passage of the Rhine, by means of a bridge of boats thrown over it by a party of pontonniers (artillerymen trained to that special service).

At six o'clock all the troops were on the ground awaiting the President's coming.

The whole were under the orders of General Count de Waldner, commander of the 6th division, and having under him Generals Ulrich (in command of the sub-division), André (at the head of the artillery), and Darnoy (commanding the cavalry). Five squadrons, formed by a portion of the 11th and 12th Regiments of Artillery, occupied one part of the first line, the 17th Light Infantry, and the 24th and 67th Regiments forming the remainder. The second was composed of the Cuirassiers and the 5th Regiment of Lancers; whilst the third line was formed of four batteries of artillery furnished by the two regiments mentioned above. The whole number of troops present was about 8000.

At half-past six Louis Napoleon left the Prefecture on horseback, accompanied by Generals St. Arnaud, d'Hautpoul, Lafontaine, and Schramm, his aides-de-camp and orderly officers, and a number of general officers from Switzerland, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Prussia; a great number of senators, deputies, and councillors of estate; the Duke de Guiche, M. de Solignac Fénelon, and M. Engelhart, French Ministers at Carlsruhe, Berne, and Frankfurt; M. Lacrosse, secretary of the Senate; M. Tonet, director-general of the department of the Police; and

a crowd of military men. The Prince, who was received along his passage, as usual, with the loudest acclamations, arrived on the ground at seven o'clock. His appearance on the ground was the signal for repeated cries of "Vive Napoleon!" whilst occasionally that of "Vive l'Empereur!" might be heard. The crowd of spectators was immense, and consisted of every class of society, from the richest to the poorest. The Prince, after riding down successively the several lines of the troops, placed himself with his staff in the midst of the orangerie; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, designated as meriting the cross, advanced to receive it from his hand. After the decorations had been given to them with fitting ceremony, the troops filed off in front of the President in admirable order, each regiment vying with the other in crying "Vive Napoleon!" A variety of evolutions succeeded, all being performed with extraordinary precision, and the whole proceedings terminated at nine o'clock. Immediately after, the troops marched off the ground, some returning to their barracks, and the rest proceeding to the place assigned them on the banks of the Rhine for the manoeuvres to be executed there.

The 15th Regiment of Pontonniers (artillery), under the order of Col. de Pradal, a battalion of the 17th Light Infantry, and a battalion of the 62d, took up their stations on the left bank of the river. The Prince arrived soon after, and, dismounting, took his place in a tribune of honour, richly fitted up for him, the foreign officers and his suite grouping themselves behind him. The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden was seated by his side. The principal inhabitants of Strasbourg and the numerous guests invited by the railway company were seated in other tribunes erected for the occasion. The pontonniers, on the signal being given, threw off their haversacks, and put on their working dress. The trumpets then sounded, and the operations commenced. A raft, hastily put together, was launched, and on it were placed the arms, the accoutrements, jackets, and caps of fifteen men, who swam with it across part of the river to some willows growing on a low island towards the right bank. There they commenced a sharp fire of musketry on the troops of the enemy posted on the right bank. Five boats, each containing twenty soldiers, next put off from the left bank to aid the small party in front; but, being received with a sharp fusillade, were forced to put back to the side from which they had started. A bridge of boats, constructed beforehand at a little distance above the point of attack, and with one end firmly attached to the left bank, next received two companies of the 7th Light Infantry, and the upper end, set free, was allowed to be floated by the current across the river. The moment it touched the other side, the men occupying it sprang on the bank, and commenced an attack on the enemy. A large body of troops then dashed across the bridge, and in a few minutes the passage was forced, and the fire of the enemy almost silenced. The bridge was then consolidated, a battery of artillery was driven across with its full complement of ammunition, horses, and men. Once that the passage was free, the artillery took up position on the other side, and attacked the enemy. The latter, after some resistance, being beaten back, the military movement was evidently successful. The sound of the trumpet was then heard, and the troops prepared to return. The artillery having repassed the bridge, the infantry got on the bridge, which, being set free from the right side, was floated across until it became parallel to the other bank, just in front of the spot where the President was seated.

The President then proceeded on horseback to the bridge of Kehl, which connects France and Baden, and took up his position there to witness the throwing of a bridge over the whole breadth of the Rhine, what had already taken place being merely over the branch of the river called the Petit Rhin. This operation (see Illustration) was effected in less than half an hour by means of boats, which passed successively in front of the President to take up their stations in various parts of the river. The Prince expressed his great satisfaction at the precision with which this operation was executed, and presented the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honour to Colonel de Pradal and Lieut.-Colonel Perin, as a mark of his admiration of the high discipline which distinguished their men. The Prince then, followed by his brilliant staff, proceeded over the bridge to the town of Kehl, on the Baden territory. The whole of the garrison was under arms, and received the Prince with every mark of honour. After a short delay the Prince thanked the Baden authorities for their cordial reception, and then returned to Strasbourg by the Porte d'Austerlitz, the Broglie, and through the principal streets to the Prefecture. The fifteen artillerymen who had pushed forward the raft were, at his request, presented to him by General de Waldner, and each of them received from him a handsome silver watch, whilst the officer who was in command of the boats received a gold watch of great value. In addition, a sum of money was given by the Prince to the officer to be distributed amongst the other men.

About five o'clock Louis Napoleon, in plain clothes, and accompanied merely by General de Waldner, the Prefect, and the Minister of Finance, drove out in an open carriage to the Robertsau, where the jousting on the water was going on, in presence of a great crowd of persons. The sudden arrival of the Prince in this simple and unpretending manner seemed to electrify the multitude, and they greeted him with a triple shout of welcome. The Prince then alighted, and remained for some time among the crowd witnessing the sports; after which, towards six o'clock, he returned to the Prefecture amidst the renewed acclamations of the people.

The whole proceedings of the day passed off in the happiest manner, the weather being delightful, and no stop or accident occurring to damp the general satisfaction.

The Prince in the evening gave a grand dinner of seventy covers to the principal officers who had taken part in the military operations of the day. The band of the 62d Regiment performed overtures and military pieces during the evening. A number of soldiers of this regiment, who had been trained by one of the captains to sing together in the manner of the Orpheonists, gave the greatest pleasure to the guests by the admirable manner in which they executed choruses, and a *piece de circonstance*, called "La Mathilde," composed expressly for the occasion. The President congratulated the captain on his decided success, and ordered a sum of money to be given to the men as an encouragement.

The Prince afterwards went to the ball offered by the town, which was of a most splendid description. He opened the ball with Madame Chastelin, wife of the Mayor of Strasbourg, General de St. Arnaud and Madame André, wife of the General of Artillery, being their *vis-à-vis*. The Prefect of the Bas-Rhin and General de Waldner, with two Strasbourg ladies, completed the quadrille. The President also danced with one of the seven young village girls, who the day before, at the procession of the peasants, had presented him with a basket of flowers. To each of these young women the Prince had ordered a jewel of value to be presented from him as a remembrance, and to the one who had spoken a short compliment to him on that occasion he now did the honour of making her his partner in a quadrille. The Prince withdrew at eleven o'clock, but dancing was kept up with spirit for several hours later. The town was again illuminated, and the cathedral once more shone forth resplendent with its many-coloured lights.

On Tuesday (the 20th) Louis Napoleon, as we mentioned last week, proceeded to Baden to visit the Grand Duke (his kinsman), accompanied by his relative the Dowager Duchess Stephanie.

He stayed at Baden, on what is said to have been a matrimonial visit, until Thursday morning (the 22d), when he returned to Strasbourg, and having breakfasted there, immediately set out on his journey back to Paris.

His Highness Monseigneur, the Prince President (as he was styled on the occasion in the *Patrie*, the semi-official organ of the Government), arrived in Paris on Friday evening (se'nnight), and his reception was right regal in its magnificence. The whole of the army of Paris was under arms, and formed a double line on his passage from the railway station in the Rue de Chabrol to the Barrière de l'Etoile, in the Champs Elysées, on the road to St. Cloud. The Ministers then in Paris, in grand uniform—the General-in-Chief (Magan), General Carrelet, all the general officers of division, and the officers of the staff—went to meet "His Highness," and escorted him from the railway station to his palace. The Archbishop of Paris was also amongst the dignitaries who were present on the occasion at the railway station. Although the President was not expected to arrive before six o'clock, the troops began to take up their stations as early as half-past four.

It was not until seven o'clock that the train conveying the President and his suite arrived amid the booming of cannon and the joyous pealing of all the bells of Paris. Louis Napoleon was dressed in the uniform of a general officer, and was accompanied by the Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works, in official costume. The President, after thanking the directors of the railway for their polite attention during the journey, immediately took his seat in his carriage. He was accompanied by Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, General Roquet, and an aide-de-camp. General Magan and the other generals rode on each side of the President's carriage; several carriages following, which were occupied by Ministers, aides-de-camp, and other official persons belonging to the suite, and all in grand *tenuë*. The unexpected presence of the Archbishop of Paris in a carriage in which were also seated the Ministers of Justice, Public Instruction, and Police, was the subject of general remark amongst the people, with whom his Grace has the

character of being a stern Republican. The reception given to the President by the Parisians along the line of the procession was, upon the whole, favourable, though by no means so enthusiastic as the official accounts would lead us to believe. On leaving the station he was received with loud cries of "Vive le Président!" "Vive Napoleon!" mingled with a few cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" As the procession advanced the cries became less numerous; but on the Boulevards Bonne Nouvelle and Montmartre the cries of "Vive Napoleon!" were very distinct. The only cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" at this portion of the procession, and, indeed, all along the line, came from a few persons in blouses, who ran along, keeping close to the President's carriage, and crying out lustily. The cry did not appear to give general satisfaction, for in several instances it was answered by cries (which are now considered seditious) of "Vive la République!" But in general the attitude of the public was merely passive, and curiosity seemed to be the principal attraction. None of the troops raised any cry, with the exception of the Gendarmes Mobile, who cried "Vive Napoleon!" Upon the whole, the reception, though favourable, cannot be considered enthusiastic, considering the excitement always produced on a crowd of Frenchmen by a military spectacle.

At a quarter-past seven the procession set out. The two squadrons of Guides, and the 1st Regiment of Lancers, with their respective bands, preceded the open carriage of the Prince, which was guarded by 20 carabinieri. The 7th Regiment of Lancers followed. The procession proceeded at a foot-pace along the Rue Chabrol, the Faubourg St. Denis, and the Boulevards, as far as the Madeleine, where the Prince was received by the *cure* and clergy of that parish, who were drawn up with the cross at their head, in front of the portico of the church. The Prince then continued his route by the Rue Royale, across the Place de la Concorde, where three batteries of artillery were placed, down the avenue of the Champs Elysées to the Barrière de l'Etoile, and thence to St. Cloud.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—The following order for the reduction of postage on letters to Prussia, &c., *via* Belgium, has just been issued:—On and from the 1st of August next a reduction of postage will take place on all letters forwarded in the Prussian closed mails, *via* Belgium. The following table shows the rate of postage which will hereafter be chargeable on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, and addressed to Prussia, or to any of the undermentioned countries, when forwarded *via* Belgium:—

Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Lubek, German States (served s. d. by the Post-office of Tour and Taxis), including city of Frankfurt, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Electoral Hesse, Hesse Homberg, Nassau, Reuss, Saxo-Coburg Gotha, Saxo Meiningen, Saxo Weimar, Eisenach, Hohenzollern, Schwartzburg, exclusive of subordinate Lordships, and Duchy of Luxemburg, <i>via</i> Belgium and Prussia	0 8
Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, through France	0 8
Bremen and Hamburg, by packet	0 8
Hanover and Brunswick, by Hamburg packet	0 8
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Oldenburg, by Hamburg packet	0 8
Switzerland, through France	1 1
Lombardy, <i>via</i> Switzerland, ditto	0 10
Parma and Modena, ditto	0 9 1/2
Tuscany, ditto	0 10 1/2
Greece, ditto	1 2 1/2
Denmark, by packet	0 11 1/2
Sweden, <i>via</i> Hamburg	1 2
Norway, ditto	1 5
Ionian Islands, <i>via</i> Belgium and Prussia	1 0
Lauenburg, ditto	0 10
Lippe Detmold, ditto	0 9
Russia and Poland, ditto	0 11 1/2

Constantinople, Dardanelles, Thessalonica, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Larnea, Metelin, Rhodes, Candia, Salonica, Samosoun, Smyrna, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tultcha, and Varna, <i>via</i> Belgium and Prussia	1 1
Egypt, by overland mail, <i>via</i> Marseilles	1 0
Beyrout, ditto	1 1
Italian States not belonging to Austria, <i>via</i> France, to Austrian frontier	0 8
All other places in Turkey, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and the Levant, not mentioned above, <i>via</i> Belgium and Prussia, to Austrian frontier	0 8

NOTE.—The rate above stated includes the whole postage, British and foreign, to destination, and the payment is optional with the sender.

The postage, British and foreign, upon all letters forwarded hereafter in the Prussian closed mails, *via* Belgium, will be chargeable according to the scale of weight applied to inland letters, the Belgian transit rate being no longer levied by the quarter-ounce scale. It must be distinctly understood that letters forwarded to or through Prussia by any other route than Belgium will continue to be charged with the existing rates of postage.

PRE-PAYMENT OF LETTERS.—The following important notice, dated July, has been issued from the General Post-office:—On and from the 1st August next, all letters or packets for places within the United Kingdom, posted at any branch post-office or receiving-office in London, or within the limits of the London district post, must either be pre-paid by stamps or be sent unpaid. Money pre-payment for inland letters will no longer be permitted at these offices. Letters or packets, for places within the United Kingdom, posted at the windows of the chief office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, may be pre-paid by money up to five p.m., after which hour they must be either pre-paid by stamps or be sent unpaid. These regulations do not extend to letters for places abroad, which may still be pre-paid by money, or stamps, at the option of the sender.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—A few days ago the workmen employed in excavating the mound in front of the infirmary, formerly the site of the Bishop's Castle, discovered a grove of the reign of James I., the head of an old Danish pipe, and a stone strongly impregnated with sulphur of a similar description to that which was recently mistaken in Fifehire for genuine gold ore. The coin, which is a curious relic of the fifteenth century, is considerably flattened, and bears the following inscription:—"Jacobus Dei Gratia Rex Sco." on the reverse are the words: "Dus. Plector M.S. et Libator;" and on the inner circle, "Villa Edinburgh."—*Glasgow Mail.*

A FRENCH EMIGRANT IN CALIFORNIA.—At a sitting of a court-martial in Paris, on Saturday last, M. Robert Dumesnil, the advocate, read the following extracts of a letter addressed from San Francisco to the prisoner by his father, who had gone to seek his fortune in California:—"My dear Emile,—Provided you have not committed some serious act of folly, I know not what to think of your silence. I have, however, too much to think of in this cursed country, without having to feel uneasiness on your account. We are very unhappy here, and in two days hence we shall not know where to lay our heads, as our house has been sold by order of justice. In this case we must go into service to obtain a livelihood. Such, my dear Emile, is the fine California. There is money to be earned by workmen, but those who go to the mines do not do much good. In that, as in everything else, large capital is required to do anything of consequence. Then fine results may be obtained. I think it very fortunate that you did not come out with us; for, by behaving well where you are, you may get on, while we have been obliged, in order to procure the means of existence, to sell everything—your mother's watch and trinkets, clothing, arms, &c.; in fact, only keeping what is absolutely necessary. This, in a word, is our unfortunate condition. Good God! what a dream! to have come to this infernal country! And how to get out of it, so far from our country! . . . What gives me the greatest pain in all this is to see your poor mother, who was accustomed to every comfort in France, subjected here to so many privations; her tears affect me more than all my own sufferings. . . . M. Delorme is as wretched as possible, as well as M. Lebaul, and many others. We are surrounded by wild beasts. Yesterday I killed, close to me, an enormous wild cat, almost like a young tiger; and a few days since a wolf came into our very house."

ACCIDENT TO THE "AMERICA" YACHT.—The *America* yacht, Lord de Blaquiere, in coming into Portsmouth harbour upon an ebb tide, on Wednesday, under sail, ran into a fishing smack, and carried away the smack's port water bulwarks; she then slewed round, and in endeavouring to avoid other mishaps, took the ground on the Portsmouth shore, within a few yards of the floating bridge, and remained a fixture for several hours. She would have gone over on her bilge or starboard broadside, but tackles were run out from her mastsheads to the bollards of the floating bridge to keep her upright. It is thought her copper will be damaged, and the hull and masts strained by the accident.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. William Higley, the proprietor of Lea Croft Farm, Knowle Green, Staines, was drowned on Monday morning while bathing, according to his usual custom, in a piece of water called "Ship Hood," in the immediate vicinity of his residence. Deceased was in his fifty-seventh year, and was highly respected. He has left a numerous family.

BURSTING OF A BALLOON.—On Wednesday evening, as Mr. Henry Coxwell, the well-known aeronaut, was about to ascend in his balloon from the New Globe Pleasure-grounds, Mile-end-road, Stepney, in company with several persons who had engaged seats in it, the balloon suddenly burst; with a loud noise, and was much torn and injured by the rupture of the silk.

Mr. Sharman Crawford, in a lengthened address to the friends of the Tenant League, and all others interested, has bade farewell to Parliamentary life.

As Mr. William King, of the Commons of Navan, Meath, Ireland, was returning from divine service on Sunday last, about three o'clock, he was struck by lightning, and lifted from the place where he was walking over a ditch and hedge fully eight feet high, where he lay in the most excruciating agony for about half an hour, when death put an end to his sufferings.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing will be a busy week in various parts of the country, the register embracing no less than a dozen meetings, including the professional and amateur gatherings at Brighton, of which great things are expected. They come off in the following order:—Monday: Blackley, Ripon, Great Grimsby. Tuesday: North Staffordshire and Chertsey Mendir. Wednesday: Brighton, and Barnet Fair. Thursday: Edgeware and Spalding. Friday: Brighton Club, Bangay, and Kinnell.

AQUATIC FIXTURES—Monday: Doggett's Coat and Badge; and Blackwall, St. George and St. Peter's (Hanover-square), and Nottingham regatta. Tuesday: Chelsea regatta, Thames Club scratch match, and the Amateur Champion Sculls match. Wednesday: Bath and Royal Western (Plymouth) regatta. Thursday: Staines and Royal Yorkshire regatta.

CRICKET APPOINTMENTS—Monday: Zingari v. Sir B. Smyth's eleven, at Hill Hall, Essex; all England match at Bath; Vale of Taunton v. Sherborne, at Taunton. Tuesday: Return match between Burton-on-Trent and South Derbyshire, at Burton-on-Trent. Wednesday: Return match at Chertsey between the Oval and Chertsey Clubs; Manchester v. Warwickshire gentlemen, at Manchester; Surrey v. West Wickham Club, at the Oval; return match with Liverpool Club, at Shrewsbury; and match at Appleshow between West Hants and Druids. Thursday: Match at Enville Hall between Zingari and gentlemen of Staffordshire; and all England match, at Newark.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Goodwood meeting commenced on Tuesday, with all the *élit* which fine sport and princely patronage could not fail to ensure. The "House party" this year was unusually large. His Serene Highness Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, father of Prince Edward, arrived from Germany on Monday, and was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond during the race week. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. James Macdonald, also honoured the Duke and Duchess with his presence. The party included Prince George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and Lady M. Somerset, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Normandy, Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Earl Jersey, Earl of Annesley, Earl of Zetland, Earl of Uxbridge, Baron Brunnow, Lord Enfield, Lord Chifden, Lord Maidstone, Lord George Manners, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord W. Lennox, Lord A. Lennox, Lord G. Lennox, Lord H. Lennox, Hon. General and Mrs. Anson, Hon. Captain Hay, Hon. F. Lawley, Hon. Thomas Villiers, Hon. Colonel Forester, Mr. and Lady De Vaux and Mrs. J. Stanley, Colonel Peel, Mr. P. Williams, Captain Pettit, Mr. Grey, Mr. Payne, Mr. Talbot; and the Molecombe party (Lord March's) consists of Colonel Newton, Colonel Cox, Hon. Major Pitt, and Mr. Milner. Besides the above distinguished personages, there were present on the first day, the Marquis of Waterford, Marquis of Drogheda, Marchioness of Allessbury, Earl and Countess of Wiltton, Countess of Desart, Lord and Lady Newport, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Lord Forester, Lord Torrington, Lord Foley, Lord Andover, Lord R. P. Clinton, Lord Paget, Lord F. Fitzroy, Lord J. Fitzroy, Lord Stanhope, Lord J. Scott, Lord Exmouth, Sir R. and Lady Pigot, Sir G. Armitage, Hon. H. Forster, Hon. Major Needham, Hon. Captain Lyon, Hon. John Fortescue, Hon. S. A. Ellis, Hon. S. Jocelyn, Hon. W. Scarlett, Hon. Colonel Peel, Colonel Hornby, Messrs. A. S. Stanley, H. Fitzroy, G. Fitzroy, Meiklam, C. Sanson, Folgambe, Gratwicke, A. Lumley, De Burgh, Knightley, &c. The general attendance was very good for a first day, and the weather, until just before the start for the Gratwicke, when a slight shower fell, favourable in the extreme.

The following is a return of the day's sport:—

THE CRABEN STAKES.—Lamartine (A. Day), 1. Maria (Garvey), 2. Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each.—Newminster (Templeman), 1. Harpsichord (F. Butler), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Gold Dust (Bundy), 1. Vivandiere (Bartholomew), 2. **THE LAVANT STAKES**.—Sister to Mountain Deer (Hiett), 1. Lascelles (A. Day), 2.

THE GRATWICKE STAKES.—Longbow (F. Butler), 1. Father Thames (A. Day), 2.

THE HAM STAKES.—Refraction c. (Templeman) 1. Defiance (Whitehouse), 2.

WEDNESDAY.
THE DRAWINGROOM STAKES.—Sackbut (Templeman), 1. Ilex (Norman), 2. Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, for fillies.—Hirsuta (Flatman), 1. Common Sense (H. Goater), 2.

SWEETSTAKES OF 300 SOVS EACH, FOR COLTS.—Stockwell walked over. **THE COWDRAY STAKES**.—Rage (Kendal), 1. Hermione (F. Sherwood), 2.

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.—Weathergale (Wells), 1. Montague, (G. E. Sharp), 2.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.—Kilmenny (Barker), 1. Evadne, (Aldcroft), 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Phlegma (Norman), 1. Old Rowley (Flatman), 2.

SWEETSTAKES OF 10 SOVS. EACH.—Cotton Lady (Rickards), 1. Maria (Wells), 2.

THURSDAY.
THE SUSSEX STAKES.—Defiance, 1. Belle Sauvage filly, 2.

TWO-YEAR-OLD MEMORIAL.—Refraction colt, 1. Sittingbourne, 2. Sweepstakes.—Harbinger walked over.

RACING STAKES.—Stockwell, 1. Maidstone, 2. **THE MOLECOMBE STAKES**.—Elmsthorpe, 1. Estrella, 2.

THE CUP.—Kingston, 1. Little Harry, 2.

GREAT BOAT RACE.—The boat race between Thomas Coombes, of Vauxhall Bridge, and Philip Chandler, of Millbank, for £50, came off on Monday, and was most spiritedly contested throughout. Thomas Coombes, the brother of the ex-champion, has been before the public for many years, has earned considerable reputation as a sculler and oarsman, and in the exercise of the prowess of the former won the beautiful boat given by Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of Cremorne, last week. Chandler, the son of the veteran of that name, exhibited so much style and game during last summer as deservedly to gain many friends, some of whom backed him in the match of Monday. The distance contested was from Putney to Mortlake, and Coombes, although a staid man compared with his opponent, was the favourite. Chandler won the toss for station, and took the best place. The start was extremely even, but was succeeded by Coombes taking a slight lead, which he increased foot by foot, at intervals throughout, winning by about two clear lengths, notwithstanding Chandler's very manly endeavours to change the fortune of the day.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—A one mile race for a sweepstakes of £75, between the three most noted runners of the day—viz. Charles Westhall, Seward the American Wonder, and William Jackson, Champion of England—took place at the Copenhagen Grounds on Monday last. A heavy storm having broken over the grounds about five o'clock p.m., made the course very heavy, giving an advantage to Westhall, who was the strongest man. At the firing of a gun, at eleven minutes before seven p.m., the men started: Jackson, having ten yards given him, of course went off with the lead; Seward being second, Westhall in the rear by at least five yards. In that position they went for two-thirds of the distance, when Westhall began to draw upon his adversaries till he overtook them, when he had about 200 yards further to run to complete the stipulated distance. Then Westhall showed his superior strength and power of endurance, by passing first Jackson and then Seward, going in a comparatively easy winner, by at least ten yards before Seward, and twenty yards before Jackson, amidst the cheers of a large concourse of persons on the ground. Time taken in doing the mile was as follows:—Westhall, 4 min. 30½ sec.; Seward, 4 min. 32 sec.; Jackson, 4 min. 33½ sec.

Mr. Clare Ford, son of Richard Ford, Esq., has been appointed an attaché to the mission at Naples.

Sir Edmund Sanderson Prideaux, of Netherton Hall, Bart., has accepted the command of the Exeter and South Devon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

One of the longest, if not the longest, tunnel in the world, is now in a forward state of completion. It is situated in Hungary, and leads from the shores of the river Gran, not far from Zarnowitz, to the mines in the Schemitz hills; it is two geographical, or about ten English miles long. It is intended to answer the double purpose of a channel to drain off the water accumulating in the works, and of a railway to transport the ore from the mines to the river.

The *Dublin Mercury*, No. 283, August 16, 1768, contains the following matter-of-fact advertisement:—"A neat beautiful black Negro girl, just brought from Carolina, aged eleven or twelve years, who understands and speaks English, very fit to wait on a lady, to be disposed of. Application to be made to James Carolan, Carrickmacross; or to Mr. Gavan, in Bridge-street, Dublin.

The commission charged to provide for the defence of the French coast, has, for some days, been examining the port of Cherbourg, and has, it is said, decided that a fort shall be constructed to protect the creek of Plancy, and another to protect the Bay of Paville.

A kind of hurricane, or whirlwind, on Friday week, passed over the parish of Dymock, in Gloucester, and its neighbourhood, causing a great destruction of property, but happily no personal injury. Six acres of hay were completely blown away, large trees were uprooted, walls thrown down, and houses unroofed.

Mr. Macaulay, it is stated, has become so ill, from chest complaint, that he has been obliged, at the express command of his medical adviser, to relinquish all idea of visiting his constituents at Edinburgh at the present time.

Several accounts, from reliable sources in Ireland, speak despondingly of the re-appearance, within the last ten days, of the fatal blight of 1846 in the potato crop.

M. Lemoine, ex-Consul-General of France at Alexandria, has been named Consul-General Chargé d'Affaires of France at Buenos Ayres. He is shortly to proceed to his post to join M. de St. Georges, charged with a temporary mission to La Plata.

A Glasgow merchant, an Irishman, was lately accosted in his counting-house by a countryman who needed charity. Money having been given to him, he said, "You haven't got such a thing as an old pair of trousers, have you?" "No, my man," said the merchant, "I don't keep my wardrobe in my counting-house." "Where do you live?" rejoined Pat, "and I'll call in the morning for the old pair you're got on."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

TUSCAN.—The Italian problems mentioned in our last were contributed by Signor Dubois, no "Debris," which was a misprint. Signor Dubois has been long and favourably known to those Chess amateurs who have visited Rome, both by his skill at the game and by his readiness and courtesy in rendering that skill available for the amusement of strangers.

B. N.—Apply to the publisher, stating the case.

P. Lisbon.—1. The Problems shall appear shortly. 2. Your solutions are correct.

J. B. of Hawley.—An improvement on the preceding.

HENRIQUEZ JOHANNES.—You are mistaken, we believe. Ma's cannot be effected in three moves.

C. F. B. Bromwich.—The games are interesting, and the best shall appear when we are a little less pressed by other matter.

C. L. of Rutherford, North Carolina.—It is an easy ma'e in four moves, beginning with Q to her Rth (ch), &c.

G. L. Rutherford.—1. You should have sent another copy. The former was destroyed when found incorrect. 2. No. 437 (not 137, as you number it) can be solved in the way named.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 441, by Jack of Shrewsbury, Philiz, L. M. Orient, Koh-i-Noor, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 442, by R. R. of Ashford, Judy, Philiz, Mages, M. P. Elector, Andrew, Scotia, T. E. H. of Woodford, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 443, by Henricus Johannes, Stevens, R. R. of Ashford, S. N. N. Mages, Basil, Gregorius, M. P. P. H. S. Damiano, T. E. D. Derevon, Boeger, Vardon, Tins Blue, Union Jack, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 440.

This position may be solved in one move less than the author stipulates for, as follows:—

<p>WHITE. 1. K to Q R 5th 2. B to Q R 6th</p>	<p>BLACK. P to K 6th P takes P, or Kt, or moves on</p>	<p>WHITE. 3. R to Q Kt 7th (ch) K to Q R sq 4. K to Q Kt 6th— Mating next move</p>
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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 441.

<p>WHITE. 1. Kt to K B 5th 2. B to Q 4th 3. B to Q B 5th</p>	<p>BLACK. Kt to Q B sq (best) P to Q 3d (best) P takes B (a) (best)</p>	<p>WHITE. 4. R to K 4th 5. R mates</p>	<p>BLACK. Anything</p>
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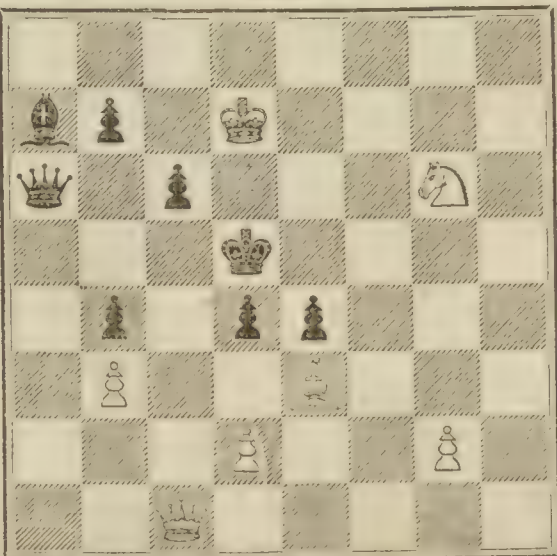
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 442.

<p>WHITE. 1. Kt takes B 2. R to Q B sq 3. R to K B sq</p>	<p>BLACK. P takes Kt (best) P moves P moves</p>	<p>WHITE. 4. R to K B 5th 5. B mates.</p>	<p>BLACK. P takes R</p>
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PROBLEM No. 444.

By E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



MARINE FESTIVITIES AT CORK.

THE Exhibition at Cork has contributed a great accession of gaiety to the life of that "beautiful city." In conjunction with the Squadron Regatta, which commenced yesterday week, a very amusing performance took place—a scene of pantomime, as the Sadler's Wells managers were wont to say, "upon real water." A sort of stage or raft—a *fleur d'eau*—was prepared, and six of the crew of M.M.S. *Leander*, dressed in pantomimic costume, were cast adrift upon it. One of the crew was dressed as *Columbine*, another as *Clown*; and a third as *Pantaloon*, who was provided with a fiddle; the three others being the *corps de ballet*. They executed several grotesque dances in the water, as it were, to the great amusement of the guests on board the frigate, &c.; and were afterwards towed round the squadron, and received the hearty cheers of the various crews. As a grand and most unexpected finale, they afterwards jumped overboard; but, Triton-like, emerged, and played all kinds of antics in the water. A similar nautical entertainment took place on board the *Prince Regent*, Captain Hutton, on Saturday.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP "SYDNEY."

THE importance of the postal communication with Australia, which has been opened up by this Company, is well attested by their activity. Two vessels will have been despatched by the 3d proximo, full of passengers and goods; and all this has been effected within six months after obtaining the mail con-



RAFT DANCE AT THE SQUADRON REGATTA, CORK.



THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP "SYDNEY," BUILT FOR THE AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ingly received a notification that his "internement" was desirable and necessary. By "internement" is understood removal into the interior. In other words, M. Thiers was warned to depart from the highway of travellers, where a political circle might have formed itself around him, to some more secluded spot at a distance from the usual resorts of men, where he might cultivate literature—or, if it so pleased him, cabbages. M. Thiers is understood to have taken the hint, but whether the French Government really prompted the action of that of the Swiss Cantons in the matter is still a doubtful point, which we are unable to elucidate.

Vevay is the second town in Canton Vaud, and is situated on the most charming point of the scenery of the Lake. The writings of Rousseau have greatly contributed to its celebrity; and from the little terrace at the end of the market-place, the eye commands the scenery of the "Nouvelle Héloïse." On the east is the village of Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon; beyond it, Villeneuve, and the gorge of the Rhone, backed by the gigantic Alps of the Vallais, the Dent de Midi, and Pâin de Sucre (neighbours of the great St. Bernard); while on the opposite shore of the lake rise the rocks of Meillerie, surmounted by the peaks of the Dent d'Oche and the village of St. Gingough, at the foot of the mountains.

A little above the town is the church of St. Martin, where is buried Ludlow, the regicide; and Broughton, who read the sentence of death to Charles I. They died here in exile, a price having been set upon their heads; and applications were



VEVAY AND THE LAKE LEMAN.

tract, which, at present, is with the Admiralty, for a bi-monthly mail; but it is expected to be extended immediately to a monthly one.

We have engraved one of the above vessels, the screw steam-ship *Sydney*, the second of the line, to follow the *Australian*, which sailed on the 5th of June last. These two steamers were built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, by Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers, and are of the following dimensions, viz., 1500 tons N.M., with engines by Tulloch and Denny, of 300-horse power. Their length is 216 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet. They carry 300 tons of goods in freight, and 500 tons of coals.

The *Sydney* is to sail from the East India Docks this morning (the 31st), and from Plymouth on Tuesday, where she will call for mails and specie. She has berths for 178 passengers, all of which are occupied.

The vessels are expected to make the voyage to Australia in 65 days, including stoppages at St. Vincent and the Cape of Good Hope, where they are to call for coals.

VEVAY.

A SHORT time ago it was announced in the Swiss journals that M. Thiers, unable to find a resting-place for the sole of his foot in that France of which he had been the zealous, but somewhat mischievous, public servant, had taken up his abode in the quiet town of Vevay, on the borders of the Lake of Geneva. It appeared, however, that the announcement was not received with much satisfaction in Switzerland. A party in that country were apprehensive that the sojourn, in such close proximity to the French frontier of so dangerous a politician might give umbrage to the French President; and M. Thiers accord-

repeatedly made to the canton of Berne to deliver them up, which the Government very properly refused to accede to. Ludlow's house still exists on the road to La Tour de Peil. He placed over his doorway this inscription:—"Omne solum forti patria."

The neighbourhood of Vevay is famed for its wines. The Romans are believed to have first planted the vine on the hills. A guild of Vignerons exists at Vevay; and here is held once in fifteen or twenty years, a festival called *La Fête des Vignerons*, possibly a relic of Pagan superstition. The last celebration took place about twelve months since: the reader will find its mythological processions, with the grand ceremony in the marketplace of Vevay, pictured in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 513.

About two miles distant, upon a swelling eminence, looking over the lake, is the ancient Castle of Blonay, which has belonged to the same family for 700 years. About four miles from Vevay is Clarens, so sentimentally described by Rousseau in the "Nouvelle Héloïse."

'Twas not for fiction chose Rousseau this spot,
Peopling it with affection; but he found
It was the scene which passion must allot
To the mind's purified beings; 't was the ground
Where early Love his Psyche's zone unbound,
And hallow'd it with loveliness; 'tis lone,
And wonderful, and deep, and hath a sound,
And sense, and sight of sweetness; here the Rhone
Hath spread himself a couch, the Alps have roared a throne.—BYRON.



MOSQUITO.

ARROW.

AMERICA.

BRILLIANT.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—THE MATCH FOR HER MAJESTY'S CUP.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

WITH the exception of the great race with the *America* last year, the Isle of Wight has probably never been the scene of a more interesting match than on Thursday week. On the former occasion, the misunderstanding about the course and the accidents which happened to some of the favourite yachts, greatly marred the interest felt in the result; this time there were, fortunately, no such drawbacks.

The course was round the Island, passing outside the Nab Light—which latter rule enabled many yachts to cut off the corner by Bembridge, and thus keep the race in view as far as Dunnose. Three yachts started to compete with the celebrated *America*, and various were the hopes and fears in respect of each. Mr. Chamberlayne's *Arrow* (built about a quarter of a century ago by the veteran yachtsman, Mr. Weld, and a celebrated vessel in her day), having been lengthened since last season, and now measuring upwards of 100 tons, is a noble vessel, and looked difficult to beat; while many, who had witnessed on former occasions, the weatherly qualities of Lord Londesborough's *Musquito*, built three or four years ago by Mare, of Blackwall, whose spirited

challenge of the Americans is well known), imagined that if any of our present English yachts could wrest from the *America* the laurels she won last year, the *Musquito* was the craft to do so. In size, however, the odds were fearfully against her, she being only 50 tons, whereas the *America* is 180. A handsome schooner, the *Zephyretta*, also started, but had been left so far astern before rounding St. Catherine's Point, that the interest of the race lay thenceforth exclusively between the other three.

The weather was all that could be desired—a bright sun and a westerly breeze, somewhat variable so long as the course lay under the lee of the high land, but steady afterwards.

The *Musquito* was quickest in getting off, and was the first round the Nab, followed in about two minutes by the *Arrow*—the schooners somewhat astern. From the Nab to St. Catherine's, it was a dead beat to windward; the yachts working along the shore to avoid the strength of the tide, which still ran to the eastward. In this part of the race, the *Arrow* kept well ahead of the *America*; and the *Musquito*, true to her reputation for working well to windward, and carrying a jib-headed top-sail which stood like a board, increased her distance ahead of both her rivals.

Off Shanklin, the *Musquito* prudently shifted jibs; and the *America* about the same time furling her jib, and appeared to hold a better wind under her three working sails with a small main-top-sail.

From the back of the Island to the Needles, the wind was on shore, which, added to the fact of the tide having now turned to the westward, caused the water to be less smooth than it had been to the eastward of St. Catherine's. Here the yachts were just able to lie their course; and, while sailing thus for a considerable distance close-hauled on one tack, the *America* showed her wonted prowess; for she not only passed the *Arrow*, but having gained considerably on the *Musquito*, became a good second in the race.

From the Needles, until they were inside Hurst Castle, there was no change of position: there, however, the strong ebb-tide rendered it necessary for them to cross over to the Hampshire shore, which the *Musquito* appeared to do at an unfavourable moment, for she seemed awhile as though stunned by the tide; whereas the other vessels, which had kept somewhat longer under the island, on reaching the Hampshire shore, found themselves well up with her; the *America* having actually passed her, and become the leading yacht.

From Hurst to Leap the wind was on the larboard quarter; and the



SCENE FROM BALFE'S NEW OPERA OF "THE DEVIL'S IN IT," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

cutters, notwithstanding the huge jibs and topsails which they had set after rounding the Needles, could do nothing with the *America* so long as her head-sails drew; but from Leap, through Cowes Roads, to Ryde, the tables were turned against the schooner: the wind was now right aft, and the superiority of the cutter rig in a chase dead to leeward was too apparent. Here, then, the contest became beyond expression exciting. The *America* still led; but the two cutters pressed on in her wake, as though mutually bent on the capture of a common enemy. At length they neared her so close that their sails appeared to be calm her; and then ultimately glided past her, side by side.

The race now lay between the two cutters; and it was doubtful to the last. After passing the *America*, they had jibed from the larboard to the starboard tack; and the *Musquito*, having thus become the leeward vessel (if, indeed, either could be called to leeward with the wind so right aft), here made the manoeuvre, which, although it at the time appeared advantageous to her, yet (as will appear from the sequel) was perhaps the cause of her losing the race: she bore up for a moment, then luffed gracefully across the *Arrow's* stern, and became the southernmost vessel.

Hence to the goal, they ran neck and neck. Unfortunately for the *Musquito*, in her new position, the Commodore's yacht (between which and Ryde pier was the goal), lay a trifle to the westward of the pier, which gave an advantage to the northernmost vessel; and thus the *Arrow's* bowsprit, appearing first across the diagonal line of sight, caused her to become the winner of a race which was probably more nearly a dead heat than any ever witnessed on the water.

Where all did so well, little can be held to have been proved as to the relative merits of the vessels. The *Musquito* cut the water like a razor, while the *America* glided over it like a bird—the latter, perhaps the safer principle of the two. The superiority of the cutter rig, either in short boards to windward, or running dead to leeward, remains indisputable; while, on the other hand, the schooner was equally paramount on a reach, either close-hauled or free. It is, however, a problem still remaining to be solved, whether a good cutter, or sloop, of the *America's* size, would not beat her on those points also.

The annual general meeting of the members of the club was held at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of determining on the merits of the respective protests that had been sent in against two or three prizes being given up that had been sailed for, and claimed by, yachts during the regatta. The first protest was by Thomas Rutherford, Esq., the owner of the *Princess Olga*, on the ground that the *Bianca* did not carry a boat during the race, as required by the 14th article of the sailing regulations of the club. To this a counter-protest had been sent in, that two men left the *Princess Olga* after the preparatory gun for starting was fired. With respect to the former of these, it was deemed a fatal error, and invalidated her claim; but, as regards the latter, the objection was overruled. A new objection, however, to both the *Princess Olga* and the *Vestal* was raised under the 5th article, which requires that "in all matches, whether open to other clubs or not, the entrance-money must be paid to the secretary, or to the sailing committee, previous to starting." Mr. Rutherford omitted to pay his entrance until an hour after the race; and Mr. Rowles, the owner of the *Vestal*, did not pay his until Saturday morning. As the rules had not been complied with, the committee declared the race, on the whole, to be void; and ordered that the cup should be sailed for again, over the same course, without time, on the following Monday, the entries for it to close at midnight on that day (Saturday).

In consequence of this decision of the committee, the race was renewed on Monday morning. The following yachts appeared at the starting point off the pier:—

Yachts	Owners	Tons
<i>Vestal</i>	D. J. Rowles, Esq.	74
<i>Princess Olga</i>	T. Rutherford, Esq.	50
<i>Bianca</i>	C. S. Preston, M.P.	65

The course was the same as sailed on Tuesday, viz. round the *Nab* light-ship, passing each time outside the *Noman* and *Sandhead* buoys; round the *Calshot* light-ship, and all the four buoys of the *Brambles*; twice round, but with this difference, that no time for tonnage was allowed.

At half-past ten o'clock the starting gun was fired, and the race commenced. The first round was completed as follows:—

Yachts	Owners	Tons
<i>Vestal</i>	D. J. Rowles, Esq.	74
<i>Princess Olga</i>	T. Rutherford, Esq.	50
<i>Bianca</i>	C. S. Preston, M.P.	65

In proceeding again over the course, after rounding the *Calshot* light-ship, and when they were returning to the *Nab*, signals were made to them (in consequence of darkness approaching, and the regatta ball being appointed for the evening) that the race should conclude on coming abreast of Ryde pier. Thus, about only half of the second round was completed. They arrived as under:—

Yachts	Owners	Tons
<i>Vestal</i>	D. J. Rowles, Esq.	74
<i>Princess Olga</i>	T. Rutherford, Esq.	50
<i>Bianca</i>	C. S. Preston, M.P.	65

The *Bianca* gave up on completing the first round, which she did about an hour after the *Vestal* and *Princess Olga*. The *Vestal*, therefore, became the winner of the cup, which was originally claimed by the *Bianca*, who, for some cause not stated, did not start a second time for it.

On Monday night the regatta ball was held at the Club-house, which was brilliantly attended by about 300 members of the fashionable world.

VENTILATION OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—A plan which appears to be well adapted for introduction during the present weather is proposed, of applying to the roofs of railway carriages horizontal tubes with bell mouths, arranged to catch the air while the train is in motion and direct it into the interior, the current of air being divided into streams by passing through wire gauze screens, and outward currents of air being produced by deflecting windows, composed of vertical panes of glass, and mounted so as to be capable of being turned in either direction, and accommodated to the motion of the train.

THE TOURS OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—A correspondent at Vienna supplies the *Paris Constitutionnel*, the following account of the excursions of the Emperor of Austria in different parts of his territories:—"In winter and in summer, in rain and dust, by night and by day, the Emperor never travels otherwise than in an open carriage. The consequence is that his health can brave the severity of the seasons—thirty degrees of cold or heat as well as sixteen of cold. The journey he is at present making in Hungary must be very fatiguing, as the Hungarian roads are in this season as full of dust as those of Provence. Add to that inconvenience the enthusiasm of gentlemen and peasants, who in all parts accompany the Emperor on horseback, and form sometimes an escort of 3000 horsemen, and you will have an exact idea of the fatigue of such travelling, when you know that the Emperor can only support galloping. The suite of his Majesty consists of 124 persons, and of 40 carriages or vans. In the first carriage is the Emperor and his first aide-de-camp, Count Gyula, one of the bravest generals and one of the most distinguished men of the monarchy. In the others are the secretaries, the treasurers, and the principal officers of the Imperial household. Then come the vehicles containing the baggage and provisions. The kitchen service, which, on account of the scant resources of certain districts in Hungary, accompanies the Emperor, is in three divisions, which the principal inspector, a Frenchman of Tarascon, M. Martin, employs each day with so much intelligence, that the Emperor and his suite get, wherever they go, a complete dinner, accompanied by the most famous wines of France. "It often happens," said M. Martin to me at Pesth, "that when my first division arrives at the place indicated for the meal, we have not anything at all ready—the fowls being pecking corn in the fields, the sheep grazing in the meadows, and the calves feeding in the stables. But four hours after the tables are served, and our two services are ready with all the luxury of the capital." Every morning, on starting, every person, and the Emperor himself, receives in a tin box the day's ration, consisting of cold meat, ham and *pâté*, a bottle of Bordeaux and one of champagne. I have said that his Majesty's suite consists of 120 persons: judge from that of the importance of the culinary service. On arriving at any place, the Emperor, after having placed his toilette in order, takes his place at table, and afterwards receives deputations and the petitions of the peasants. The ceremonies are often prolonged to midnight. Francis Joseph never gives more than five hours to sleep; but it often happens in the course of the day that he causes all the doors and windows of the apartments he occupies to be closed, and throws himself on a sofa. Half an hour after he rises as fresh as if he had slept all night. An indefatigable worker, he does everything and sees everything by himself. In this young sovereign of 21 there is the stuff of a great man."

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF METALLIC MANUFACTURES.—We understand that arrangements are now making by the Council of the School of Design, in connexion with the "Superintendents of Practical Art" (an office which has recently been created in connexion with the Board of Trade, having for its special object the supervision of the Schools of Design throughout the kingdom), to hold in Sheffield an exhibition, the object of which will embrace a display of metal work in all its manifold branches as adapted to the various staple manufactures of this town and district. We believe it is intended to exhibit the metal manufactures in each successive stage, from the ore to the finished product.

A *soirée* on a grand scale took place at Wolverhampton on Monday night, to celebrate the taking possession of a new estate, purchased by the members of the Freehold Land Society; it is some eighty acres in extent, and has been laid out with great taste and beauty. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. George Dawson, and other gentlemen, in advocacy of the extension of the movement.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Gardoni's *Arturo*, De Bassini's *Riccardo*, and Lablache's *Georgio* are unusually attractive items in the cast of Bellini's "Puritani," and, combined with the artistic, if not dramatic, *Elisira* of Madame de Lagrange, has rendered the performance of this charming production one of the most successful executions of this season. The fourth representation, on Saturday, deserved the plaudits so liberally bestowed by the auditory. The new ballet-divertissement, produced on the same evening, "La Bouquetière," invented by Madame Guy Stephan, is founded on the well-known French print of "La Permission de dix heures." *La Tulipe* (M. Durand), is the most gallant of Gallic Guardsmen, and therefore carries by storm the heart and hand of the graceful *Mariette* (Guy Stephan), during a flirtation in the flower market, by the side of a river, and the marriage of the soldier and flower girl is celebrated in a winter garden, under the roof of a crystal palace—which did not exist in the time of Louis XV., nor the Spanish dances which the authoress and danseuse so curiously introduces in her divertissement; but, *cui bono* finding fault with anachronisms and impossibilities. Does not Guy Stephan bound like an antelope, and does not Flery indulge in the sliding scale in a style to show, without doubt, that she has never been a martyr to the Corn Laws; and Esper and Lamoureux, do they not prove that perpetual motion is clearly attainable? Leaving out of question the probabilities and contradictions of a ballet in its progress, "La Bouquetière" will please, because its groupings are gay and animated, and the chief dancers are active and graceful.

Bellini's "Sonnambula" was given for the fourth time this season on Tuesday; Madame Charton replacing Mlle. Cruvelli as *Amina*, and De Bassini appearing for the first time as the Count. Madame Charton was first heard in this country at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1846, with the Brussels company of the late M. Hanssens. She subsequently became very popular at the St. James's Theatre, in Mr. Mitchell's *Opéra Comique troupe*. Both in Paris and Brussels, in this "cabinet" description of opera, she has been a favourite; but her *début* in the extensive arena of the Italian Opera has evidently been a mistake, her physical powers being totally inadequate for so large a house, and for such a numerous and, it must be added, noisy orchestra. Her *Amina* is a comely coquette, quietly acted, and sung in the most subdued style; a smaller voice and a more pianissimo manner were probably never before heard in this character. Like Madame Ugalde, Madame Charton is at the *Opéra Comique* a triton amongst the minnows; but at the Italian Opera they are both out of their element. Her reception was as kind and as flattering as that usually awarded to *débutantes*, but it is better to warn a really accomplished artist not to be deceived by such hospitable signs. De Bassini's Count was a careful and artistic performance; the opening air was sung with beautiful sentiment, and his by-play in the sleep-walking scene was admirable. The *Elisira* of Gardoni proved how much this tenor is gaining ground both in force and intellectuality. After a struggle of five years with a weak but thoroughly sympathetic organ, his physical condition has so ameliorated that he bids fair to take the highest position amongst great tenors. A good *seconda donna* is a great want, as Mlle. Feller's *Lisa* painfully indicated. The over-welcome scenes from "La Prora," with Mlle. de Lagrange and the two Lablaches, and "La Bouquetière" concluded a long programme.

Donizetti's "Lucrèce Borgia" was to have been revived on Thursday night, for the welcome return of Madame Fiorentini; but, owing to her indisposition, the opera was changed to "Don Pasquale."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Puritani" was presented for the fourth time on Saturday, with Madame Grisi, Mario, Ronconi, and Marini.

Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" was revived on Tuesday. This was the first work which made the composer's name in Italy. It was produced at the Carcano, in Milan, in 1831, with Pasta, Galli, and Rubini, and was the precursor of *Parisina*, *Torquato Tasso*, *Lucrèce Borgia*, *Gemma di Wergy*, *Marino Faliero*, *Lucia*, *Belisario*, *Betty*, *Roberto Devereux*, *La Figlia del Reggimento*, *I Martiri*, *Linda*, *Don Paquile*, *Maria di Rohan*, *Don Sebastian*, &c. In making this enumeration, it will be seen by the amateurs that there are still many of Donizetti's productions worthy of production and revival. Pasta and Rubini, at Her Majesty's Theatre, rendered "Anna Bolena" very popular, the *Giudici* of the former, and the "Viviti" of the latter live in the recollection of opera-frequenters, as unsurpassed specimens of histrionic genius and vocal supremacy. The injured Queen has been justly regarded as one of Grisi's finest delineations, and this opinion was not weakened by her acting on Tuesday, although her voice exhibited unmistakable indications of fatigue and uncertainty. Mlle. Bellini appeared for the first time as *Lady Jane Seymour*; she was nervous, but her voice is fresh and well cultivated, and she looked the character well. The *Smeton* of Mlle. Seguin, was spotted by her want of dramatic intelligence; her sympathetic voice was heard with pleasure in the romance "Don non voler." Mario's *Percy* is not one of his best assumptions, and the "Viviti" is not well adapted to his voice; he sang, however, with the utmost finish and refinement in the subdued passages. Marini looked as if he had walked out of one of Holbein's frames in Hampton Court, and sang powerfully in the concerted pieces, especially in the dramatic trio of the second act, "Ambo, morrete;" his defects of intonation seem to be chronic, and are a sad drawback. The accompaniments were exquisitely executed by the band under Costa's direction. The Tudor Hall of Greive and Telbin is magnificently painted, with the yeomen of the guard standing motionless like statues. This scene is thoroughly artistic as well as gorgeous.

On Thursday the final subscription night of Saturday, September 4, was included. Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was performed for the eighth time. Spohr's "Faust" will be repeated to-night (Saturday), and, for the first time, under Costa's direction. Julien's "Pietro il Grande" will be ready in a few days.

SURREY.

The announcement of an "entirely new and original comic opera," in two acts, entitled "The Devil in it" (the music by Balfe, and the libretto by Mr. Bunn), attracted, on Monday night, one of the largest and most remarkable audiences ever collected within the walls of the Surrey Theatre. The pit and galleries were filled with the usual southern aborigines—costless, and in many cases waistcoatless; but the boxes and private boxes were tenanted by almost every professional and amateur of note in the metropolis, including the principal members of Her Majesty's Theatre. Let it be recorded to the honour of the transpacific visitors, that their attention to the music was as profound, and their enthusiasm as marked, as that exhibited by the most refined connoisseurs. It is an event of no ordinary significance, to find that Miss Romer (under whose direction this operatic establishment is) could have relied with such just foresight on the nationality of her patrons, to give a commission for a new opera to Bunn and Balfe, who heretofore had so successfully co-operated on the boards of a more aristocratic arena. Probably, the greatest success they ever achieved, in the "Bohemian Girl," which opera was founded on the ballet of the "Gipsy," at the Grand Opera in Paris, suggested the selection of the well-known ballet, "Le Diable à Quatre," rendered so popular by Adolphe Adam's music, and Carlotta Grisi's exquisite dancing and pantomime. But it is an error to suppose that the admirable story, and the magic employed therein, are of French origin. Under the title of "A Devil of a Wife; or, a Comical Transformation," Jevon wrote a three-act play, produced in 1686, in which was the part of the magician who effects the transformation of the wives, *Lady Loverule* and *Nell*. It was Coffey who altered this play to an opera, entitled, "The Devil to Pay; or the Wives Metamorphosed," brought out at Drury-Lane Theatre, August 6th, 1731. This operatic farce has retained its place in the repertory of the modern drama. Mrs. Jordan, in 1788, appeared as *Nell* to Moody's *Jobson*—a performance which some very ancient playgoers represent as perfect. Within the recollection of the present playgoers, the *Nell* of Mrs. Davison (Miss Duncan) and of Miss Kelly, and the *Jobson* of Dowton and W. Warren, are cited as masterpieces of comic acting. Mr. Bunn has altered the locality and names of the characters in his adaptation, which has been written with tact and humour. *Jobson*, the cobbler, becomes *Hermann*, the basket-maker (Mr. H. Corri); and his wife, *Nell*, *Letty* (Miss Romer). *Sir John Loverule* is called *Count Wailenburg* (Mr. Travers); and his wife, the *Countess* (Miss Poole). *Albert* (Mr. C. Romer) and *Brigid* (Miss H. Coveney), are the principal servants; and the dancing-master in the ballet is appropriately made a music-master (Herr Richter). The necromantic agency is exercised in an opening incantation, in two exchange of the two beds with the wives, and in the gallery of flowers, thus enabling Mr. W. West to display his taste in grouping in a very picturesque spectacle.

A more decided triumph was never witnessed on any boards. Incessant merriment accompanied the comic situations, and repeated encores indicated the unbounded gratification at the musical portions. There were no less than eight encores, viz. the overture; the two tenor airs, sung by Mr. Travers, "Oh, did we know" and "Some hearts we find all senseless grown;" Miss Romer's two ballads, "With dance and song," and "Were there ever seen such riches?" Mr. Barrant's song, "If, in the Future's mystic book;" the polka duet between Miss Romer and Mr. H. Corri; and the duetino at the dressing-table, between Miss H. Coveney and Miss Romer. At the end of the first act poet and composer were called before the curtain; and at the end of the opera the principal performers had their ovation with bouquets, &c.; and Balfe and Bunn were again compelled to appear—the Drury-Lane lessee seizing this last occasion to make a neat and amusing address of thanks.

There can be no legitimate objection taken to the Surrey demonstration. The libretto is one of the best books on the lyric stage, and the music is generally in Balfe's happiest vein—light, gay, elegant, over grateful to the ear, often sparkling, and, in some instances, rising into greatness. The duetino at the dressing-table is quite a gem of the Mozartian school, but thoroughly original; and the half-sleepy, half-intoxicated song of the basket-maker, at the beginning of the first act, is no ordinary conception, the instrumentation being as masterly as the voice part is characteristic. The trio between the music-master, the Count, and *Letty*, as the Countess, at the piano-forte, is also extremely clever and dramatic. The duo between Miss Poole (as *Letty*) and Mr. H. Corri, well acted and sung by the two artists, is inconspicuously handled. The ballads are, in the aggregate, Balfeish—a word that speaks volumes, by the way, for the individuality of the composer, who has the secret of stringing a few notes together in a plaintive theme, and by its reiteration, fixing the subject on the memory. Amongst the best specimens is the opening air, artistically sung by Mr. Travers, with a pleasing violin obligato.

The exertions of the vocal and orchestral forces to do justice to their respective duties merit the highest eulogium. One and all seemed resolved to act as if the fate of the work depended on individual effort; and with such a just and proper artistic feeling, many deficiencies, arising chiefly from, perhaps, unavoidable limited resources, choral and instrumental, may be overlooked. Still

the ensemble was careful, zealous, and conscientious. Herr Meyer Lutz, the conductor, took especial pains with his small phalanx. Miss Romer's acting must be especially referred to, as worthy of the palmy days of the English drama.

MR. BUCHANAN, THE AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN.—Mr. Buchanan is the son of an officer in the American navy, and grandson of Thomas McKean (after whom he was named), who was a member of the Continental Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Buchanan was educated for the navy, and, at the age of thirteen, entered the service as a midshipman. After four years' service, however, being wearied with the monotony of a sailor's life, he resigned his commission, and became a merchant at Louisiana, where, for nine years, he was at the head of a distinguished firm. During his residence at New Orleans, he became the founder of probably the largest histrionic association in the world: it numbers 500 and odd members, and is a chartered institution, the Governor and State officials being members. They have a theatre, built by Mr. B., and capable of containing 1000 persons. It was here that Mr. Buchanan developed those powers which eventually induced him to abandon mercantile pursuits, and devote his energies to the histrionic art. His success from the first was unquestioned. He took a leading position in the first-class theatres in America, and, after a rapid succession of dramatic triumphs, has been at length induced to cross the Atlantic, and hazard his fame to the criticism of a British audience.

MUSIC.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Viardot, to the great delight of all admirers of her genius, is engaged at the Birmingham Musical Festival, in September. Madame Viardot can sing in the English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Russian languages, and she is as useful in contralto parts as in the soprano ones. At Berlin, owing to the sudden illness of an artist, Madame Viardot once sang in one night in the two characters of *Alice* and the *Princess Isabella*, in Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo;" and her *Arace* is quite as great as her *Semiramide*. There is no living artist who can rival her in varied accomplishments and attainments, and in the wide range of her *répertoire*, whether on the stage or in the concert-room. Madame Viardot is now at her chateau, in Courtauvill, near Paris, and will arrive in Birmingham early in September, for the great triennial gathering, under Costa's direction. The finest orchestra ever engaged at any meeting will be heard on this occasion, *carte blanche* having been given to the gifted conductor in the selection of the executants. Besides Viardot, Madame Castellan, Mlle. Anna Zerr, and Madame Clara Novello, are the other sopranos; Misses Dolby and Williams, the contraltos; Signor Tamberla, Mr. Lockey, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. Sims Reeves, the tenors; Herr Formes, Signor Belletti, Signor Polonini, and Mr. Weiss, the baritones and basses. Amongst the novelties will be Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio, "Christus;" a new motet by Dr. Wesley, organist of Winchester Cathedral; and the pieces from Mendelssohn's incomplete opera, "Lorely." Beethoven's choral symphony, Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Handel's "Messiah," and "Samson," Haydn's "Creation," and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," will also be executed.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The engagements are completed for the meeting, which will take place on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th of September, under the able direction of Benedict, the composer and pianist. We are happy to announce that Viardot is engaged for the morning and evening performances; and Madame Fiorentini, of Her Majesty's Theatre, for the evening concert. Amongst the other engagements are those of Miss Louisa Lyne, the star of English opera; Miss Dolby, the contralto; Miss Alleyne, Signor Gardoni and Belletti, Herr Formes, Messrs. Lockey, Sims Reeves, and Weiss. Mrs. Fanny Kemble will read the "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's music, at one of the evening concerts; and the pieces of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Lorely," will be performed; as also gleanings from Benedict's MS. opera. Two new oratorios by English composers will be brought out—Dr. Buxfield's "Israel Restored," and Mr. Henson's "Jerusalem." Handel's "Messiah" will be given on the last day. The local choral and orchestral force will be strengthened by a selection of the most experienced choral-singers and first-rate instrumentalists from London. The managers of the festival have aimed at the introduction of novelty in every form; and, with such a fine executive, a brilliant festival may be anticipated.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The programme of the meeting of the three choirs held this year at Hereford has not yet reached us. Mr. Townshend Smith, the organist of the cathedral, is the conductor, and the days are the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of September. Mendelssohn's "Paul" will be performed for the first time at Hereford. Madame Clara Novello, Misses Dolby, Williams, and Mrs. Endersohn; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Phillips, Hobbs, and Herr Formes are engaged.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Letters from Spa, of the 27th inst., state that the health of Meyerbeer was in a very precarious state. Since his arrival from Paris he had suffered so severely from cramps that he had been unable to take the mineral waters. It is to be hoped that the next accounts will supply a more favourable report of the celebrated composer. The managers of the Birmingham Musical Festival applied to Meyerbeer to compose an oratorio for the present meeting, but his indisposition prevented the completion of a sacred work, which for some time had occupied his attention.

Madame Sontag sang at a concert at Wiesbaden on Monday last. She has written to decline positively the offers to sing either at the Birmingham Musical Festival, or at Her Majesty's Theatre, this season, being obliged to take her departure for the United States on the 25th of August.

Prior to the departure of Mlle. Clauss, the Bohemian pianiste, for the Continent, she was commanded to perform before Her Majesty at Osborne, the Duchess of Kent and Prince Albert being present. She played no less than twelve pieces, and the Queen was pleased to express her admiration of the genius of the gifted young performer. She will remain the winter in Paris, and return to London in the spring. Amongst the departures for abroad are Signor, Charles Hallé, Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer; Romberg, the violoncellist; Herr Blumenthal Joachim, Mr. Ella, of the Musical Union, &c.

Augustus Braham, the tenor, has been singing on the stage in America, in selections from operas, with Madame Anna Bishop. The present musical stars in the United States are Albani, Anna Thillon, Miss Catherine Hayes, Ole Bull (the violinist), and Paul Jullien (the boy violinist). Madame Sontag is expected at New York in September, accompanied by Herr Eckert (as accompanist) and Miss Arabella Goddard (the young pianiste). Mlle. Parodi, the pupil of Pasta, who formerly sang at Her Majesty's Theatre, has returned from her American tour.

M. Sainton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Hill, and Signor Piatti, the executive of the Quartet Association, have had the honour to perform before Her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Osborne.

The members of the Philharmonic Society elected as directors for the season 1853 are Messrs. Anderson (hon. treasurer), Sturdeale Bennett, Benedict, J. B. Catterton, Sainton, J. Clinton, and J. M. Murdie. Mr. George Hogarth is secretary; and Messrs. Lucas, Walmesley, and H. Blagrove, auditors.

At the twelfth and last concert of the Réunion des Arts last Monday, at the New Beethoven Rooms, the executants were Miss Ellen Rowland, Miss Blanche Young, Misses M'Alpine, Mlle. T. Wagner, Herr Gregori, Janas, Giffrie, and Madame Goffrie, Messrs. W. F. Reed, J. Parker, Gollmick, Klialmark, and Kloss.

At the Brunswick Musical Festival on the 1st and 4th of July, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Beethoven's choral symphony were executed.

At the Ballenstadt festival recently, the executants, under Liszt's direction, amounted to 350 singers and 150 instrumentalists. In the programme the following works were mentioned:—Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Beethoven's choral symphony, No. 9; Berlioz's "Harold" symphony; Liszt's cantata, "The Power of Music," for soprano and chorus; J. Raff's "King Alfred" overture, Beethoven's ninth symphony (choral), and pianoforte choral fantasia, Herr Bulow pianist; a harp fantasia, played by Mlle. Rosalie Spohr, niece of the composer; a scene from Glick's "Orfeo," and R. Wagner's "Tannhauser" overture; a duet from his opera, "The Flying Dutchman," and an oratorio for male voices, "Das Liebesmahl der Apostel." There were more than 3000 persons present at each performance, and Liszt was received with enthusiasm. Wagner's works, about which there is now so much discussion in Germany, were well received.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Monday, the *élite* of the vocalists of Her Majesty's Theatre—Lablache, Gardoni, Calzolari, and Belletti; Lagrange, and Fiorentini—will assist at a grand Musical Festival in these Gardens; to be followed by a new ballet, "Leola; or, the Enchanted Lake."

Mr. Pepper has been giving a series of lectures at the Polytechnic Institution during the present and preceding week, on the methods of testing gold; on ores, quartz, &c.; and on the Australian gold-fields generally.

A two-year old heifer belonging to Mr. William Murray of Galehouse, near Appleby, died last week, having been ill for some time, and baffled all the veterinary skill in the neighbourhood. On being opened by Mr. Hird, of Bongate, who was anxious to ascertain the nature of her disease, anadder measuring 3 feet 7 inches in length was found in her.

Eight more English fishing-boats have been seized and carried into Cherbourg, for poaching on the French oyster beds.

A fine sturgeon was caught a few days ago at Bonar Bridge, in one of Mr. Young's salmon nets. It measured seven feet in length, and was used for the London market. The salmon fishing in Inverness-shire is proving a successful one this season.

No less a sum than £6000 has been paid through one of the banks of Penzance, by two firms in London, for potatoes forwarded from the neighbourhood during the past few weeks.

On Monday last a public dinner was celebrated in a spacious tent erected for the purpose in Victoria-place, Carlisle, in honour of the return of Messrs. Howard and Marshall for East Cumberland, and Sir James Graham and Mr. Ferguson for the city of Carlisle. The company numbered about 500. Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke, presided on the occasion.

The *Ayr Observer* states that a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kilmarnock on Monday night, about ten o'clock.

David Bratow Baker, of A., late incumbent of Claygate, Surrey.—On the 15th inst., at her residence, Bolgravia, in the 45th year of her age, Jane Alexandrina, relict of the late Mr Frederic Albert Lomeworth, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Queen's Troop, India, &c.

THE GOODWOOD RACE PRIZE PLATE.



THE STEWARDS' CUP.—ETRUSCAN.—"BATTLE OF THE CENTAURS."

Four superb pieces of plate have been contested for at the Goodwood Meeting during the past week. Three of these "Cups" were ordered and selected by the stewards as the usual prizes; and the additional one has been presented by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, at whose establishment it has been manufactured from a design by Mr. Alfred Brown. It is a rich table ornament in the *cinque cento* style; and is adapted to support flowers or lights; the arches and uprights springing from a group of figures representing the "Sports of the World"—by the bull-fight of Spain, the tiger-hunt of India, ostrich-hunting in Africa, and the catching of wild horses by means of the lasso in America. The design is very graceful and spirited, and is altogether very creditable to the artist and manufacturers.



THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.—FRENCH DESIGN.—"APOLLO AND VICTORY."



"THE NURSERY CUP."—CINQUE-CENTO—PRESENTED BY MESSRS. HUNT AND ROSKELL.

The second Cup, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, is a vase of the Etruscan form, after a design by M. Antoine Vechte, a Frenchman of great reputation as an artist in the precious metals. It is of noble shape and large dimensions, on the one side is an alto-relievo, representing the "End of the Festivities between the Centaurs and Lapithæ (Ovid, Book xii., line 292). Below this is a medallion descriptive of "The Carrying-off of the Lapithæ Women." On the other side (the front of the vase) is another alto-relievo, "The Battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ." The subject of the medallion underneath is "The Crowning of the Victor by one of the Lapithæ Women." The handles are formed by two female figures, surrounded by foliage, which is supposed to screen them from the attack of the Centaurs. The group at the foot (in relief) expresses the discord between infant Centaurs and infant Lapithæ. The figure on top of cover portrays "The God of Love in displeasure, asserting his overruling power." The silver is oxydised, which gives a fine tone to the work. It is one of the most superb cups hitherto produced, and has been carefully modelled by Mr. Frank Hunt.

The third piece of plate is from the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of 39, Bruton-street, manufactured in bright, frosted, and matted silver, and modelled by M. Freret, from a design by M. Eugene Lamie, an artist well known in this country by the tasteful excellence of his works, and of high repute in Paris. The Cup is in the superb style of Louis XIV., and is exceedingly rich and varied in the accessory portions. The vase has four panels, in which are figures in high relief of Victory, holding wreaths of laurel, the emblems of the deities and the reward of the victors. These figures are of great beauty, and very delicate execution. Above the panels project in bold relief, from four niches, horses' heads, of admirable workmanship and full of spirit. On the lower part of the body of the vase are Tritons, with wreaths of flowers, &c.; whilst from the upper part a finely-modelled statuette of the Ocean Venus is reclining. The vase is richly embellished with massive garlands of flowers, effectively arranged upon a varied ground of classical scrolls and devices in great variety of relief, of matted and polished silver. The neck and handle of the vase, as well as the foot, are in strict keeping with the style of the period of the Grand Monarque. On the outside of the lip is a mask in polished silver with scales, and on the foot a wreath of vine gives variety of effect and richness to the whole work.

The fourth Cup, being the third of the usual prizes, is of entirely French design and manufacture, being from the establishment of Messrs. Morel and Co., of 7, New Burlington-street. It is an allegoric vase of highly burnished silver, beneath which, and springing from a richly decorated ebony pedestal, is the car of Apollo emerging from a cluster of clouds, his horses at full speed. His chariot is attended by two genii, who hold branches of palm, emblematic of glory. The handles of the cup are formed of allegorical figures of Victory, with outspread wings, and holding crowns of laurel. The great merit of this prize is its peculiar elegance of design and delicacy of execution, and originality of form.

It will be seen that three of the above Cups are the work of foreigners; and their excellence cannot fail to excite the emulation of English artists.

BUST OF LORD BYRON.

BY BARTOLINI.

It cannot fail to interest all lovers of the Fine Arts, to learn that the busts of Lord Byron and the Countess Guiccioli, taken from life, by the famous sculptor, Bartolini, have just been received in this country from Italy.

Most of our readers, no doubt, will remember the notice of these busts in the published letters of Byron. They have remained in Italy for the last thirty years, in possession of the family of the late Mr. Barry, of Genoa (the banker and friend of the poet Byron), into whose hands they passed under well-known circumstances; and by whom they were bequeathed to his son, Capt. Barry, of the Austrian navy, the present possessor.

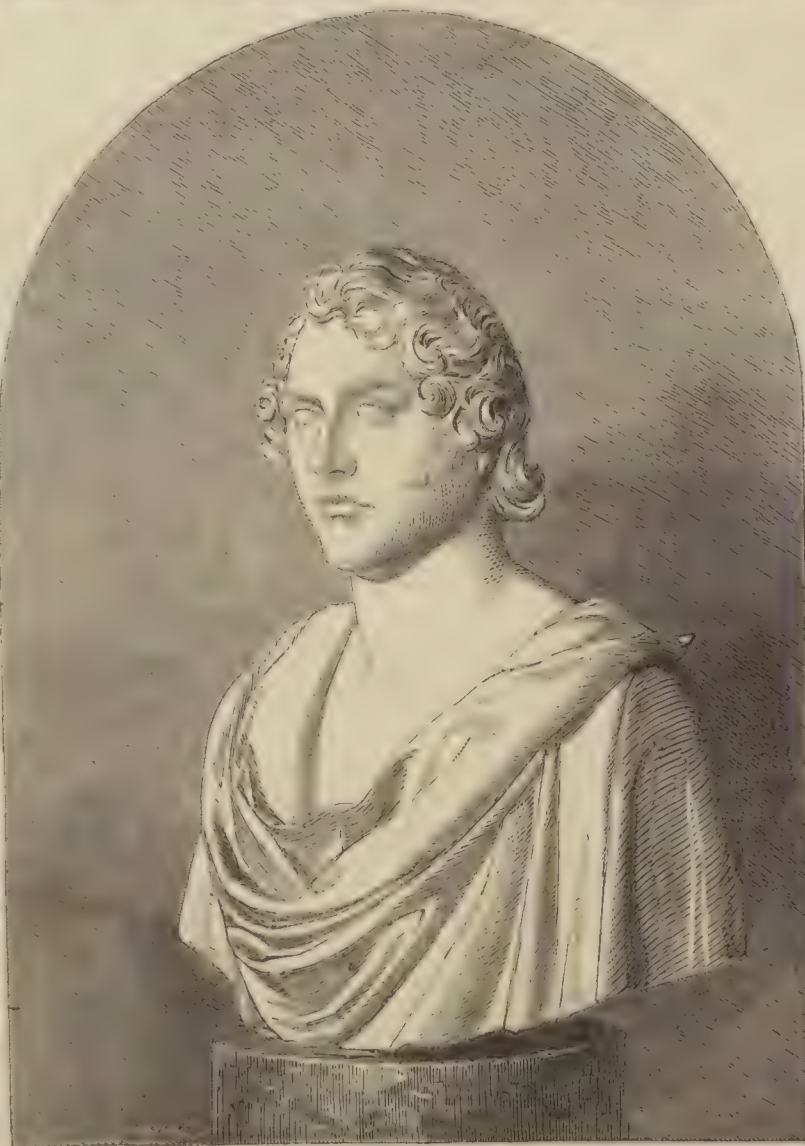
As works of art, these busts are worthy the reputation of the sculptor, at whose express desire they were undertaken, and were consequently with him, as Lord Byron observes, a labour of



THE GOODWOOD CUP.—LOUIS QUATORZE.—"VICTORY."

love; while from the testimony of persons who well knew the originals (as well as from the remarks of Byron himself), there can be no question as to the accuracy of the likeness.

We have only reproduced in our Illustration the more interesting of the two, viz. that of the noble poet. It will be seen that the countenance is somewhat more angular, and the aspect of a more manly severity, than is usually attributed to Lord Byron in his earlier years. The expression, however, is very fine, and the work altogether worthy of a distinguished place among the memorials of the poets of England.



BUST OF LORD BYRON, BY BARTOLINI.—FROM A DAGUERRKOTYPE BY BEARD.



LITERATURE

MUSIC

FINE-ARTS

DRAMA

SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXI.]

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852.

[GRATIS.

ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.

IN COMMENCING a series of Monthly Supplements to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to be devoted exclusively to Literature, the Fine Arts, Music, the Drama, and the general history and progress of Science, a few words in explanation of our design may be necessary. Hitherto, with the limited space left at our disposal, after a copious illustration, as well as complete record of the incidents of the week, we have not been able to devote as much attention as we wished to the important subjects of Literature and Art. A newspaper must, in the first place, reflect and contain the political history of the time, and must fully report all the daily occurrences at home and abroad, which are of interest or of importance, in the public, or the social life of the community. In this respect we may state without boasting, that our Journal has supplied a great domestic want. By the aid of illustration, it has spoken a language that not only our own, but all nations can understand. Year after year our resources have extended themselves. Our friends have so increased in every quarter of the globe, that we receive sketches of scenery and of events, of men and of manners, by every mail and packet that reaches our shores. Into whatever regions Englishmen penetrate—whether impelled by the love of gain or of adventure, or whether in fulfilment of public duties—the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we are proud to say, possesses correspondents ready both with the pen and the pencil to narrate and to depict the events of which they are the witnesses. The revolutions of the Continent, and the daily life at the gold diggings of California

and Australia, are alike portrayed in our pages. America on one side of the earth, and China on the other, contribute faithful pictures to our portfolio; and Northern Europe and New Zealand alike keep us informed of all remarkable occurrences within their boundaries, and enable us to present our subscribers with faithful representations of them. Far more than the stage we may claim to be “the mirror of the time;” but the very abundance of our resources in this respect has had the effect of so fully occupying our space, that we have been reluctantly compelled to postpone, though not entirely to neglect, many subjects that claim our attention, and to devote less space to Literature, to the Drama, to Art, and to Science than their importance demands. The wondrous activity of our age is not so entirely political and commercial as might be supposed from the sole perusal of the public journals. In every department of human thought great energies are at work. English Literature is active, prolific, and purpose-like. English Music is assuming its proper place in the world's estimation, and its capacity for administering to the transient pleasure and permanent elevation of the national taste begins to be acknowledged. English Art is receiving new developments, and meeting with an amount of encouragement and appreciation long previously unknown, while English Science is rapidly changing the face of the world, and the fortunes of humanity. Among other nations, especially amongst those unvisited by the sore infliction of large standing armies, and by the unhappy prevalence of the military mania, a similar activity is manifested. They are running the same race, and giving a corresponding impetus to all the arts of civilisation. In order, therefore, to record

more fully than we have yet been enabled to do, the progress of our own and other nations in these several departments, we propose to publish on the last Saturday of each month a Supplement exclusively devoted to the topics we have just enumerated. We hope to be able to notice, at greater or less length, every new book of real importance; and to treat with becoming fulness and completeness all questions of Musical or Dramatic Art; or of that to which the term of “Fine Art” has been more particularly applied. We shall also, from time to time, as circumstances warrant, extend our critical researches beyond the limits of our own country, and, as far as possible, keep our readers acquainted with the progress of other nations—especially of France, Germany, and the United States, which, with this country, may at the present day be said to monopolise Literature and Science, if not the Fine Arts. We shall also endeavour to record on a more systematic plan than has been hitherto attempted the progress of Science, in its two great branches of discovery and invention. Hitherto, neither our own journal, nor any other, as far as we have been able to perceive, has recorded from time to time in a popular style, and in intelligible language, unencumbered by technical and abstruse terms, the great discoveries of modern science, especially in physics and in chemistry; while even the mechanical inventions by which our age and country are so greatly distinguished, have failed to find a systematic record available for general use and comprehension. It shall be our object to supply this want as far as may be practicable, and to keep our readers informed of the sayings and the doings, the hopes and the achievements of the scientific world, on all matters that really relate to the public education on these points.



SCENE FROM SPOHR'S "FAUST," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

Literature.

SHAKESPEARE and his TIMES. By M. GUIZOT. Bentley.

M. Guizot, leaving politics for letters, has reprinted his Essay originally prefixed to the Paris edition of "The Life and Works of Shakespeare," and appended to his own lucubrations those of the Duke de Broglie reproduced from the "Revue Française." In both of these reissues there is much amusing and suggestive matter. We have a thoroughly French view of Shakespeare, somewhat odd at times, but frequently right, and always fresh and original. The writer commences with a justifiable defence of Voltaire, who, in calling Shakespeare "a barbarian genius," assumed more than the French public of his day were disposed to admit; and is therefore entitled to be considered as the initiator of a due recognition of Shakespeare among his countrymen. In discussing the dramatic system of either, therefore we should at least be as just towards the critic as he had been to the poet. The Duke de Broglie tests the matter anew, by taking us to the theatre and showing us the impression made on a French audience by the performance of "Othello." And here we are treated with several points of view, not less startling than were the scenes themselves to the unaccustomed spectators of that excellent tragedy—of all Shakespeare's plays one of the most regularly and best constructed.

It would seem that, in the tragedy as acted at Paris, the scenes at the end of the fourth act, in which Desdemona disarrays herself for bed, tells the tale of Barbara, and sings the simple song of "Willow," and which is usually omitted on the English boards, was performed; and, moreover, it is confessed that it was most effective with the audience. This scene, however, poetically beautiful as it is in itself, appeared to the ducal critic as a mere appendage, somewhat absurd perhaps, at any rate stopping the action of the play; and, tolerated as it was by the spectators, he was led to speculate on the change of taste which induced the public to delight in its performance, though on the previous evening it would not permit a similar interruption in the "Cid d'Andalousie." The scene itself is thus whimsically described:—

Enter into the Théâtre Français on the following day; there you will see Desdemona devoted to death by the stern Othello, yet half-escaping from his sinister designs and terribly distorted misconceptions, on the point of crossing the threshold of that fatal chamber which was to become her sepulchre; you will see her, we say, pausing to detach, piece by piece, in the presence of the public, the ornaments with which she is decked, and to converse carelessly with her maid; you will see her interrupt your confidence in the reality of the distress which is harrowing her, by informing herself of the news brought from Venice by her young relative, the messenger of the Senate; then, all at once, recalling to memory the days of her childhood, you will hear her murmur, in an under-tone, an old ballad, no way indicating her position, except by the inexplicable sadness which is impressed upon her. You will see her at length terminate this conversation by gravely discussing the virtues and the frailty of women; by reproving with a modest and indulgent dignity the fickleness of Emilia; and humbly praying God to watch over her, and to keep her ever pure and discreet. And you will see the public justly delighted with this scene, and manifesting far more chagrin than impatience at its close.

The speculation which follows on this is subtle and refined to a thought; but it is not critical, it is merely witty; it is intellectual, but not æsthetic. There is a want altogether of the artistic feeling, although there is a thorough appreciation of popular apprehension.

The performance of the "Othello," in Paris, was like a resuscitation of the poet, and had, together with the charm, the tentativeness of a new discovery. It was treated by the audience as if it were an entirely new play, and had for the first time to be criticised. Accordingly, we are gravely informed by the Duke de Broglie, of the divisions of the play into comedy and tragedy, with a complaint that the former "appeared to be long, and rather overdrawn." Moreover, it produced "a feeling of disapprobation and impatience." The "shock" also was "unpleasant" of "abruptly passing from the gay and playful disposition" of the earlier portions "to the terrible pathos of the gigantic scenes of jealousy which terminate the third act." The "comic element," besides, is "purely arbitrary."

The critic's estimate of the characters of *Othello* and *Iago* is crude in the extreme, and almost infantine in its incompetence. The former we are called to look upon as "in the first place a *savage*—one "who has for a long time remained alone, and lived the life of a *brute*," cherishing, meanwhile, unconsciously, an "interior goodness," a "native generosity," such as "poetic fictions attribute to the lion, the monarch of the desert." Such a Leonine man is *Othello*, transformed into a civilised one by war, and by war alone; "his discipline is that of the soldier, his moderation is that of the tamed animal." Love is "an accident of his existence; war is his life, his element, the stage on which his character really acts." *Othello*, the man, is not at all appreciated by the French critic. Of *Iago*, we are told that, notwithstanding the praise bestowed on the part by English and German critics, when acted in France, it "was generally disapproved, and that in a very marked way, which kept on increasing in every act; so much so, that had it not been played with great firmness and determination, it would certainly have received some decided rebuff." But although *Othello* is an "idiot and pig-headed imbecile," and *Iago* a "clumsy plotter," in the opinion of our Gallic critic—obviously carried away by the frivolity and vivacity of his accidental impressions—he recovers himself in his estimate of *Desdemona*. The following citation contains remarks both true and original in what the critic rightly calls "the graceful, pure, and truly celestial figure of *Desdemona*":—

Never has any artist portrayed with greater delicacy that astonishment which is felt by an innocent soul when, for the first time, the overflow of its warm affection is repulsed by a hard word or a severe look—its timid efforts to turn the repulse into wanton playfulness, to renew a tender and free exchange of sentiment and thought, to exercise for some moments that pleasant and transient ascendancy which shall afford the young spouse many bright recollections in days yet to come.

In proportion as this new character of *Othello* develops itself, we may see (so to speak) through that transparent poetry of which Shakespeare alone possesses the secret, the mild countenance of *Desdemona* gradually lose its serenity. The first idea that presents itself to her mind is, that *Othello's* roughness—that roughness for which she had prepared herself long before—has somewhat too soon made its appearance. But her heart is immediately resigned—she has an excuse ready at hand:—

Nay, we must think men are not gods;
Nor of their look for such observances
As fit the bridal.

And when *Othello* strikes her in public, she is content only to weep and to say, "I have not deserved this." But when *Othello* bursts into rage against her when he loads her with outrageous reproaches, when he reviles her as a shameless prostitute, her voice fails her; the blood which rushes to her face stifles all utterance; she sinks under the confusion of hearing such language rather because it is *his* who addresses her; some feeble sighs, some useless protests, are her only defence; she has seen her fate written in the terrific looks of her husband. She lowers her head, and directs Emilia to spread upon her couch her wedding dress, in which she desires to be enshrouded; she offers her breast to the knife as a "stainless sacrifice" (another of Schlegel's happy expressions), as a lamb which has been accustomed only to bond and frolic in its native meadows, and which walks to the altar without knowing why, and licks the hand which is conducting it thither.

This it is precisely which explains the inexplicable charm and painful interest of this scene, which we have already alluded to; a scene which, placed entirely apart from this, would transgress the proper limits of a work of art.

Othello, when he has taken leave of the messengers of the Senate says, with a rugged, severe tone of voice, to *Desdemona*, "Get you to bed on the instant; I will be returned forthwith; let it be done." Her reply is, "I will, my lord." This is the sentence of death, and she knows it; but not even a thought of disobedience enters her mind: she does not dream of securing the least assistance: *Othello* has spoken.

The scene in which she undresses herself, before retiring to her bed, is then most truly for her that respite of a quarter of an hour which is granted to criminals before they are conducted to execution. In vain does she attempt to suggest a different mood to Emilia, or to practise deception upon herself by turning her thoughts to any trifling subjects that may arise: the inmost conviction of her soul rises in rebellion against every word. And for the agitated spectator, this scene is of a similar character; he counts the minutes, he clings to the least thing, he asks impatiently why there is still no other knot to untie, no other clasp to unloose; his wishes would almost urge him to take hold on *Desdemona's* robe, and save her from impending fate. "Fare ye well, behold your master!—learn a lesson from him, if you can!"

This certainly is a partial compensation for the previous errors of the writer; and the suggestion of the last paragraph ought to lead to the restoration on the English stage of the omitted scene so eloquently and so justly described.

The criticism of M. Guizot himself stands in favourable contrast with that of his aristocratic friend. He takes a view, eminently original, by which Shakespeare's tragic and comic powers are reconciled and harmonised. In all his dramas, both powers are exerted at will, but under the dominion of different laws. If his tragedies have comic scenes and his comedies have tragic situations. In contradiction to Dr.

Johnson, Guizot considers that Shakespeare's instinct was rather towards tragedy; so naturally does he wander into it in his comic pieces. Shakespeare's comedy is not that of Molière, nor of Aristophanes, nor of the Latin poets. In them realities constitute the substance of the picture. The manners, ideas of their times; the vices, follies of their fellow-citizens, form the stimulus and nutriment of the comic vein. In Shakespeare comedy does not appear in this isolated state, nor take its origin in the world of experience, dealing with real and external facts. It was as his age and country, of a "mingled yarn," combining itself with tragedy, though subordinating it. Between comedies and tragedies, properly so called, the essential difference lay in the *dénouement*. The monk Lydgate, in fact, "defines a comedy to begin with complaint and to end with gladness; whereas tragedy begins in prosperity and ends in adversity." Shakespearean comedy, accordingly, boldly left at will the domain of realities, and disdained to limit its efforts to the delineation of settled manners or of consistent characters; or to represent men and things under a ridiculous but truthful aspect—it became a fantastic and romantic work, the refuge of those amusing improbabilities which, in its idleness or folly, the imagination delights to connect together by a slight thread, in order to form from them certain composite results capable of affording diversion or interest, without calling for the judgment of the reason. Graceful pictures—surprises—the curiosity which attaches to the progress of an intrigue—mistakes—*quid-pro-quos*—all the witticisms of parody and travesty, formed the subject of this inconsequent diversion. Shakespeare's young and brilliant imagination hastened to wander at will among all manner of chivalric, romantic, and ballad subjects, free from the yoke of probabilities, and excused from seeking after serious and vigorous combinations. It yielded with delight to those unrestrained gambols in which he could display without labour his rich and varied faculties. He could, continues Guizot, "put anything he pleased into his comedies; and he has, in fact, put everything into them, with the exception of one thing, which was incompatible with such a system, namely, the *ensemble* which, making every part concur towards the same end, reveals at every step the depth of the plan, and the grandeur of the work."

In general the remarks of M. Guizot are subtle and profound, and open up vistas of criticism little thought of. Shakespeare's comedy, humorous as it is, must then be classed as the comedy of fancy, not of wit; whereas his tragedy holds of the imagination, as distinguishable from the fancy, and picturing the rational ideas in the high severity of their primitive manifestation, rather than in the capricious forms of intelligible expression proper to the lower faculties, when yielding to vague associations under the spur of a poetic impulse.

The taste for the appreciation of Shakespeare in France has thus proceeded by degrees—it has already ascended from a Duke of Broglie to a M. Guizot, and the improvement in the style of criticism is obvious enough. All true criticism is laid on the basis of poetic reverence. The critic must believe in his poet, and abstract from his manner of working the laws by which he judges of his works. It is obvious that no criticism could exist until a work of art had been produced; and that the critic learns to judge by the study of works of art themselves. The critic precedes not the artist, or poet; stands not over or beside him while he paints or writes, and dictates to him the process to be pursued; but waits without until the divine creations of genius are eliminated; there he stands, with, if not of, the admiring vulgar, and, catching the common sentiment, seeks to trace it to its source, and to understand the means by which the power of producing it has been exhibited. Thus it is, that only that criticism which detects beauties lives; that which dwells on supposed faults soon perishes." Who cares, now, for "Kymers' Criticisms on Shakespeare?" Clever enough they were, in their way; but they wanted reverence, and so were wanting in vitality and usefulness. While German criticism, which has erred in the contrary direction, has still not only a name to live, but will last as long as the poet whom it idolizes, sharing his immortality, and reflecting his greatness in the mirror of its love and admiration.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF SCOTTISH SONGS. London: Office of the "Illustrated National Library," 227, Strand.

The Songs of Scotland—understanding by the term lyrics written more or less in broad Scotch, and composed and sung in the lowland part of the country—have, perhaps, obtained a more wide-spread reputation than any other school of national songs whatever, to say nothing of any species of local lyrics, written in what may be called rather the *patois* of a district, than the language of a nation. In England, Scotch songs have long taken a most conspicuous position, both in the concert-room and in convivial assemblages. Lowland and Jacobite melodies seldom fail to form part of the programme of a general musical entertainment; and when a convivial party is vocally inclined, how seldom do we miss being regaled with "Willie brewed," or being called upon our legs to chant, with hands clasped round the table, the finest ode ever written in praise of genial affection and sweet memories of old companionship, "Auld lang syne." Ignorant, too, as the French are of most things not of France, they have an inkling of the Scottish lyric muse. Burns has been translated, after a fashion, certainly, but still translated. Chateaubriand first introduced him to his countrymen; and neither Beranger nor Jasmin, the two poets of the French nation, are unaware of the life and the singing of their Scottish *confrère*. Nor is Burns unknown in the valleys and the cities of Germany. The racy Scotch, Teutonic in its blood, takes kindly to the German garment; and the strong bold jingle of the pithy *refrains* lose little of their character in the kindred tongue of the Rhine. But the great missionaries of Scottish lyric melody have been Scotsmen. Wandering over all the globe—the most fearless of adventurers, the most daring of soldiers, and the most sagacious of traders—the Scots, citizens of the world as they can appear, bear always in one snug nook of their hearts the remembrance and the love of home, home language, home music, and home songs; these last in particular they everywhere plant, and it seems as if the seed everywhere took hearty root. The melody, no doubt, goes for much in the process. Full of character, of rhythm, and of individualised style; sometimes the soul of tenderness; again the very spirit of joyous sociality; anon warlike and stirring as loud clanging trumpets, Scotch music has everywhere found an asylum and a home. We hear at once of Scotch airs being caught up by the savage aborigines of distant colonies, and of Scotch airs being the delight of the great and profound masters of the musical art. We need mention only Beethoven and Mendelssohn. This extreme catholicity of adaptation is a most peculiar feature, and proves the inherent and intrinsic worth of the melodies. "All over the world," says the proverb, "you will find a Scot, a crow, and a Newcastle grindstone;" to which we will add, "and a Scotch song."

A class of compositions so widely diffused and so deeply popular well deserve the most anxious consideration on his part who would analyse the lyric muse of Scotland, and seek to ascertain its actual and real literary status. In the first place, it is excessively difficult to separate the stanzas from the music, or to award to each their respective degrees of merit. Melody was never more thoroughly wedded to verse than in the case of the Scotch songs. They are truly flesh of each other's flesh, and bone of each other's bone. Divorcing them would be like separating the Siamese twins. The words seem almost a part of the music, and the music a part of the words. They are like—what France never was like—a republic; one and indivisible. Notwithstanding, however, we must, to some extent, attempt the task; and we set about it in the persuasion that, as a whole, the musicians of Scotland have done more for her than her poets—that the airs to which her songs are sung are, as a general rule, of a higher and more vividly coloured class of art than the words—that there is more often a failure in the latter than in the former, and more often a song, the air of which has immortalised the words, than an air the words of which have immortalised the music.

The great proportion of Scotch songs are, as might be expected, rural, lovesome, or convivial. Although for hundreds of years one of the most warlike people of Europe, there are very few of their rhymes, properly coming under the definition of Scotch songs, which breathe the battle spirit or ring with the clash of arms. The patriotism of the land, intense and pure as it is, is more frequently shown in loving apostrophes to its beauties and its virtues than in braggadoieo vapourings about fighting for it. No doubt, at one period of history, such songs were almost the only ones written or sung; but this was the ballad epoch, which we take to have been a perfectly different age, and to have embraced literary tastes and habits of thought quite away from the more peaceful and thoughtful era of the lyrics which succeeded it. The ballads, indeed, were almost invariably warlike. If they did not sing of national battles, they chanted still fiercer family feuds. Either the English and the Scottish troopers were mingled in the *milée* of a well-fought field; or some great feudal baron, and his rival in love or in

night, were couching their lances and calling upon their patron saints for favour in the encounter. Rough, stern, jagged, and ruthless—invariably narrative and never lyric in their character—these lays might have been roared in a boisterous carouse or shouted by some vocal moss-trooper for the delectation of his whole party as they tracked their way on some English foray; but such staves are not songs appealing to the heart and the affections, as well as to the imagination and the impulses. They were in fact mere rudely rhythmised memorials of violence, spirited and picturesque in their way; but the song element requires peace, and rest, and meditation, and it had not yet been born in the hearts of men.

Neither have the Scotch ever had sea songs. The spirit of the people was not maritime. Yet they still possess their ocean ballads. The Scotch peasant will still sing you the voyage of Sir Patrick Spens, as noble a ballad as ever was chanted, and with flushed cheek and kindling eye he will chant the death of "Sir Andrew Wood," when the English fleet was defeated off Dunbar; but, these we repeat, are ballads, not songs. Fishing songs the Scotch indeed possess; but the lays always turn upon the occupation, not upon anything connected with the sea. The speed of the boats or the mariner's skill are left unhymned, and the bard expends his inspiration on the prosperous draught and the happy return to the ingle nook.

Love songs, drinking songs, and locally apostrophic songs, then, form the main wealth of the Scotch lyric treasury; and it is to be noted that the Scotch very frequently jumbled the first and last classes together, and that the recollections of, or the protestations to, a sweetheart are very often mingled up with associations of some piece of local scenery, some well-loved haunt, some well-known trysting-place—the "Bush aboon Traquair" or the "Broom of the Cowdenknowes." This peculiarity, indeed, almost invariably gives a distinctive feature to Scotch love songs. They are at once local, pastoral, and lovesome. A stern, and thoughtful, and deep-hearted people; given to musing and to dreaming; with powerful affections and impulses, not the less hot for being often kept under restraint; fanciful, too, and often imaginative, gloomily or tenderly, as the mood takes; with strong local attachments, and great capacities for both pathos and passion—here is a national character which looks well for poetry. Nor is the cheerful vein wanting. You have it broad, deep, hearty, and gushing, with an intense relish for conviviality and social enjoyment; one, indeed, sometimes apt to degenerate into the very opposite of the grim puritanical phase; each extirpated, alas, debasing and degrading the national character and instincts. Such, however, are the Lowland Scots—such the elements from which arose their rural and love singing.

The first thing which strikes the critic, in examining the poetry, is its wonderful inequality. The songs are of every range of merit; the verses in any one song are often of every range of merit. Sometimes one lovely verse, true to the heart as its own first impulse, is found embedded in a string of jargon. Again, in the midst of beautiful and pathetic stanzas will occur a slovenly bunch of impertinent words, like something worse than a fly in amber. Homeliness is the general characteristic. The heroes and heroines are lads and lasses. They meet at crowded fairs, and in solitude amid the broom. They dance at rustic merry-makings, and gossip, when labour is over, in the gloaming of the night. The talk seems always of love and marriage; sometimes, it is tender and full of sorrow. Perhaps separation looms ahead; perhaps "Pootith cauld" holds the pair in its grip; or perhaps the swain in solitude casts sorrowful visions back to the now deserted trysting-place. We all know how apt writing of this sort is to degenerate into the worst of twaddle, and perhaps here and there we could pick out a melancholy specimen in the Scotch lyra, and from none of the contributors to it so readily as from Burns. But the fault is by no means general. Off-hand and rude the stanzas may be, very unequal and unkempt, sometimes puerile in their carelessness, but a certain genuineness and downright heartiness is still there: there is a jewel in a verse, a line, a word, which gives value to all the setting, and lights up all the song. Sometimes it is a lorn quaintness of melancholy accent; again it is a broad, hearty, juicy spice of raciness: anon it is the very outburst of passionate love; and then perhaps comes jingle and commonplace as before. The Scots song-writers loved, above all things, to celebrate the person of their mistresses. They loved "blue een" and "lint white locks," or "gowden hair"—the yellow Madonna tint, not the red. They loved to endow their cheeks with roses, and to rear the daisies from their light and elastic footfalls; while again the maidens are supposed, and no doubt often with truth, to pay back the compliment. The Gala water produced "braw, braw lads," and the unlucky Jamie, who played on the pipe and the viol "so sma," is declared by the wailing songstress as having been the "pride of them a'." Very often the maiden sits discontentedly at her wheel, and grumbles at "Minnie" and "Daddie," for their cold-heartedness; while in one case of delightful "aside," she adds to herself the comforting reflection that—

He's low down—he's in the broom
That's waitin' on me—
Waitin' on me, my love,
He's waitin' on me.

It is only here and there that these songs attain a point of high poetic elevation; but when they do they strike the heart as with fire. Love or sorrow always rears the pinnacles which these flights attain, and they will most often be found in the floating anonymous verses, the waifs and strays which obscure and perhaps unconscious genius has bequeathed the world. The magnificently pathetic strain, "Oh waly, waly up the bank" is an outpouring of the most intense heart anguish. The "Flowers of the Forest" is a specimen of a general rather than of individual expression of pathos of splendid power. As the very glow of warm household affection, what can equal that wonderful "Nae luck about the house;" simple as a child's rhyme, profound in feeling as a solemn inspiration? "Auld lang syne," though in a different vein, is nearly as fine; and "John Anderson my Joe, John," is the incarnation of high and pure moral love, burning the brighter for physical decay.

And yet, with all these beauties of fancy, sentiment, and expression, we must not forget that there has been poured forth as Scotch songs a very melancholy amount of inane and vulgar doggerel. The fact is, that the style and manner of even the best are not difficult to imitate. The subjects are homely—the images familiar; and so it comes that inferior, and sometimes even the best hands have not unfrequently reduced the homely to the coarse, and the familiar to the vulgar. One bright spark of lyric fire will often warm and idealise a composition otherwise cold and mean. This is the case in many of Burns's productions. They have somehow got the spirit, the pith, the heartiness of songs; they run trippingly off upon the tongue; and appeal slap dash, at least to those commoner sympathies which men wear upon their sleeves. Burns, with many defects of executive and conceptive taste, had a lyric instinct which taught him to pounce upon a good idea or a happy phrase in the old floating songs of the country, as a hawk swoops upon a sparrow—and it was to this faculty that we owe many of the very best songs which commonly pass for his own. In this respect we are very glad to admit that Burns seldom touched without improving, and all his critics cheerfully recognise the instinctive gift which separated the grain from the chaff, and enshrined the former to the best advantage. To some extent, indeed, this gleanings up of old poetic ideas and *refrains* from the traditional popular poetry of the district was pursued by all the Scottish poets, who were, almost without an exception, antiquaries in the matter. And the fact speaks trumpet-tongued for the deep well springs of the popular poetic heart. Snatches of glorious poetry floated authorless and nameless in the peasant mind. They were traditional—legendary. Ages ago they had probably been sung among the pastures and round the cottage fires. For how much of his fame is Burns indebted to those airy tongues and impersonal voices, chanting from out the dim haze of time the national and instinctive poetry of the land borne upon those matchless strains of melody which when the verse falters buoy and support it on, like sustaining angels! From such prompters he has caught up the idea and the germ of his freshest bucolics, and his most elevated ditties of the heart. "Ca the yowes to the knowes," in all its pastoral simplicity—"My heart is sair, I daur na tell," that lay of perfect woman's nature—"Go fetch to me a pint of wine," a song of genuine manhood—"Coming thro' the rye," with its charming rustic coquetry, and many more, are no doubt founded upon the waifs and strays of pastoral tradition.

Into the songs of the other poets of Scotland we have left ourselves little room to enter. But Allan Ramsay was a man with the true lyric spirit, and one who could pass at a bound from pathos to merriment. His songs have struck deep and will last long; they have the right lyric twang, and the right lyric energy. Hector Macneil has written some noble poetry; strong, vigorous, racy, going right to the point, so much so indeed that more than one of his compositions, although not properly songs, are justly popular as such. We may instance "Mary of Castlereary," and "Come under my Plaidie." Both of these are dramatic in construction and feeling—they possess personages, a plot, and a catastrophe; yet their inherent and intrinsic genuineness of feeling and vigour of writing keep them high in the vocal list. Tan-

nabill wrote admirable songs, greatly above Burns' average level, and sometimes rivaling his highest flights. Thoroughly lyric and thoroughly national, it would be difficult to point out two more satisfactory specimens of Scotch rural songs than "Let us go, lassie, go," and "Gloomy winter's now awa." Motherwell's forte was pathos. He was less a song writer than a composer of small poems; and into them he poured an artless tenderness, and sometimes a deep pathetic power which is irresistible in its simple truth. "My heid is like to rend, Willie," is just such a piece of pathos as would have made Crabbe weep; and "Jeannie Morrison" is a sweet reminiscence of rural Scotch childhood. Allan Cunningham wrote much, and well. He, too, had the lyric gift; and his songs were always songs, not poems under false colours. Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, was unequal, devoid of all but accidental taste; yet, with the strong poetic spirit tugging at heart and brain, he wrote songs full of national instinct and strong and manful *gaieté de cœur*.

Ths above remarks on Scottish lyric poetry have been suggested by the "Book of Scottish Songs," which the proprietors of the "National Illustrated Library" have brought out as a companion volume to the "Book of English Songs." It has, as the reader will have seen, been less our object to give any critical account of the volume in question, its arrangement or its selection, than to fling together a few observations upon the poetic rank which Scotch lyric poetry is fairly entitled to take, and to analyse its constituent elements, separating it for a moment from the music which has been long its herald, its crown, and sometimes its staff. We have calmly endeavoured to point out the features, the peculiarities, the beauties, and the shortcomings of the Scottish muse; and we have done so, conscious that the many glowing, pathetic, and artless strains which she has sung, are only the higher honours and the better appreciated by being separated from a sediment of doggerel by which they are too often debased, and delighted that in the "Book of Scottish Songs" this most desirable consummation has been ever kept in view, and steadily and conscientiously accomplished.

MODERN POETS AND POETRY OF SPAIN. By JAMES KENNEDY, her Britannic Majesty's Judge in the mixed Court of Justice at the Havana. Longmans.

The design of this work is better than its execution. The translations are evidently rendered with care, and, in the author's opinion, who has peculiar notions upon the subject, sometimes excel the originals. With superior authors, he tells us, it matters little in what language they are read. The reason he gives is thus magniloquently expressed:—"Words are the daughters of earth; but thoughts are the sons of heaven." English words he prefers to Spanish ones, because the former are monosyllabic, and the latter sesquipedalian. He flatters himself, also, that his lines will not be found rugged, since he totally differs from "those writers, Coleridge and others, who affect a contempt for finished versification, and rely entirely upon the brilliancy of their ideas." Here there is manifestly some error; no such dictum being to be found in all the works of Coleridge, who, on the contrary, expressly required in a poem that it should be "a composition of which the parts and the whole should be equally pleasing;" and whose own verses are peculiarly remarkable for their melody. Notwithstanding, however, all these assumptions, and not a little that looks like presumption on the part of our translator, we may safely take his book for what it is—an agreeable miscellany in relation to modern Spanish poetry and poets, with some translated specimens of their productions, executed with considerable care, fidelity, and ambition, upon principles which he has been kind enough to explain, that are in themselves sufficiently intelligible, and, for the most part, unexceptionable and proper. Memoirs, also, of the modern Spanish poets are given, with a statement of dates; thus enabling us to compare readily the periods in which they flourished.

MONEY AND MORALS. A Book for the Times. By JOHN LALOR. John Chapman, 142, Strand.

We are not acquainted with two more expressive words than money and morals, nor with two words which, according to common opinion, are more deservedly placed in antithesis. Money is described as the root of all evil; morals are all that is good and great in the character of man. We cannot, however, say that the antithesis of Mr. Lalor's title is carried out in his work, or that he points out in detail the mischief wrought by money, either as the temptation to individual crime, or as the instrument, by meddling with which statesmen have made sad havoc of private property, and caused infinite public mischief. Mr. Lalor's main object is to show that attention to money exclusively will not promote national welfare, and he falls back, like many other writers on practical Christianity. At the same time, though he depreciatingly puts money as opposed to morals, he assigns to it more functions and greater power than any other writer we are acquainted with. He speaks of all fluctuations and changes in the quantity of commodities being caused by money, and attributes all our commercial convulsions to it; overlooking, as we think, though he mentions the fact, that in the end it is the quantity of commodities which determines the quantity of money, particularly of money founded on credit, that is required or can be maintained in circulation. The particular point on which he differs from other writers is that he denies the favourite opinion of political economists—"that capital cannot be too fast accumulated;" and the first part of the book is occupied with the refutation of that principle. By throwing doubt on their statement he has made some progress towards a more complete description of the phenomena connected with capital than has hitherto been given. It is obvious whenever an old machine is superseded by one more comprehensive, as when the steam-press superseded the hand-press, that the capital accumulated in the old presses was deteriorated and destroyed, and the improvement, being the substitution of a better for a worse machine, was the destruction rather than the accumulation of capital. Now, if the accumulation of old presses stood in the way of introducing the new invention into use, as in many cases old inventions have impeded the progress of new inventions, the old capital has been accumulated too fast. So, when a house is burned down, or capital destroyed, labour is required to rebuild it, and the capitalist will set labour to work to which he would have given no employment had the fire not taken place. In this instance it is the destruction, not the accumulation of capital which gives employment. The loss of the house is a motive for additional exertions on the part of the owner. He does something more for other men; that something is their reward, the stimulus to their exertions. If, however, the technical restriction of the term capital, to "savings set apart for the employment of labour," be adhered to, it is difficult to see how capital, or the means of employing and rewarding labour can be accumulated too fast. The difference of statement arises from the modern extension of the term capital to all "real commodities," whether used or not for the employment and reward of labour, with a view to give a profit to the capitalist. Mr. Lalor adopts the extended definition. Practically, however, it is clear that the progress of society and the fair distribution of the wealth of the world, depend much less on the increase of capital according to the definition of the economist, than on the increase of knowledge. Mr. Lalor then has refuted some of the errors of his predecessors, but he has not been equally successful in showing that the fluctuations in the quantity of money determine the increase and change of "real commodities." He has the merit of making a prevalent error known, but he does not establish the correlative truth. We do not trace in the scientific part of his book any great leading principle; his mind is more devoted to criticising others, of whom he generally speaks with great kindness, than to discovering and propounding new truth. Much excellent writing the reader will find in the book, much judicious praise of distinguished men, but not great discoveries. The scientific portion of the work consists more of remarks on the opinions of others than of a severe logical development of a principle. Even the important question of "how the new gold will get into circulation," which has probably given occasion to the book, does not receive a satisfactory solution.

The second part of the book treats of the dangers to which society is exposed, and generally Mr. Lalor rather leans on others than trusts to his own vigorous but careful observation. Society always appears exposed to great danger, because it has a course of its own, which no man foresees, but it is doubtful whether any peculiar dangers now press on it; and it is impossible to look back on the career it has run, very often in direct opposition to the will of those who have undertaken to direct it, without feeling very great confidence in its future fate. We are hopeful that it will emerge from its present condition, or from what some writers call its evils, with increasing grandeur and magnificence. Mr. Lalor treats of such topics as taxation, and the danger from the present dislike to it, of rural life and its employments, of loans for agricultural purposes, and loans for colonisation, of national defences, working partnerships, and a variety of other very interesting and popular topics. They are all discussed with great elegance, but Mr. Lalor is no more successful than many other writers in discovering remedies for social evils, or obviating dangers which it is the fashion for writers to exaggerate. On the whole, we must describe the book as rather tasteful than profound.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Revised and enlarged by C. A. GOODRICH. London: Ingram and Co., 227, Strand.

During the recent discussion among the London booksellers regarding the discount on new books, Mr. William Longman stated that the publishing firm of which he is a partner had long been anxious to publish a new edition of "Johnson's English Dictionary," that they were willing to pay almost any sum for the literary labour, but that they had not succeeded in procuring a man fully qualified as editor. The want, however, has been supplied, and the boon has been conferred, not by an English, but by an American, lexicographer, who has produced a dictionary suitable to the present state of our common language.

The first edition of the great work of Dr. Webster was published in 1828. It was the result of the continuous and indefatigable labour of twenty-one years. In that first edition there were found 12,000 words and about 40,000 definitions not to be found in any preceding work. A biographer of Webster, speaking of this edition, says, "Seventy years had elapsed since the first publication of 'Johnson's Dictionary,' and scarcely a single improvement had been attempted in the various editions through which it had passed, or the numerous compilations to which it had given rise, except by the addition of a few words to the vocabulary. Yet in this period the English mind was putting itself forth in every direction, with an accuracy of research and a fertility of invention which are without a parallel in any other stage of its history. The political changes which so signally marked that period, the excitement of feeling and conflict of opinion resulting from the American and French revolutions, and the numerous modifications which followed in the institutions of society, had also left a deep impress on the language of politics, law, and general literature. Under these circumstances, to make a defining dictionary adapted to the present state of our language, was to produce an entirely new work, and how well Dr. Webster executed the task will appear from the decision of men best qualified to judge, who have declared that his improvements on Johnson are even greater than Johnson himself made on those who preceded him." A second edition was published in 1840, when Webster was eighty years old. The attention of nearly his whole long life had been devoted to this great work, and in the edition of 1840 a vast number of words were introduced which made it emphatically the best dictionary of the English language.

The edition now before us is even more complete than that of 1840. Mr. Goodrich, on whom Webster's mantle seems to have fallen, has devoted years of diligent study to its preparation; and to this work he brought not only the ample resources of his own cultivated mind, but the active and efficient assistance of a number of the most distinguished scholars and scientific men both in this country and America. Many thousands of new words have been added, and this edition contains 27,000 more words than the best and most recent editions of Johnson. It is not a mere dictionary of definitions, though these are exceedingly full and numerous, but it also gives the derivation of every word, and its correct pronunciation. As various writers differ regarding the pronunciation of some words, a long list of these words is given, in which the difference between the pronunciation adopted by Webster, and that of Walker, Percy, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Worcester, is clearly indicated. Walker's key to the pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, is added to the work, but in a greatly enlarged and revised form. In addition to this there is a very complete vocabulary, giving the pronunciation of modern geographical names; this is preceded by a short essay, giving the elements of the pronunciation of the principal continental European languages.

The mechanical execution of the volume is highly creditable to both printers and publishers. The type is clear, bold, and distinct, and though it contains about 1300 pages of letterpress, yet it makes a good portable volume, easy and convenient for constant reference.

It is published at a price which places it within the reach of all the classes to whom it is indispensable; and whether in the school or the counting-house, the library or the parlour, we are confident that this work will be found of the highest value.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS: HISTORICAL AND LEGENDARY SKETCHES. By C. J. METCALFE, jun., with illustrations. Simpkin.

The scenery and traditions of Guernsey and Jersey are treated in this handsomely printed volume, by means of a series of poems, some written in the fatality facile octo-syllabic verse, others in the heroic measure, and a few in ballad metres. All have merits both of description and character; an eye for the picturesque, and a feeling for the romantic are sufficiently evident. An acquaintance with the style of Scott; his easy flow, and sometimes a similar felicity of expression, are also observable. But the stories have not a strong enough interest, nor the poetry a deep enough sentiment, to enable these poems to make a lasting impression; though, as topographical illustrations, they merit the regard of the neighbourhood, the associations of which they seek to preserve "in numerous verse." In some of the poems, there is a sly vein of humour, which is pleasing; such as we find in a narrative entitled "St. Maglorius and the Druids," in which the Irish character of the saint is aptly touched off. The writer is well entitled to take his place among those minute poets, who, contenting themselves with humble themes, seek a reputation in a limited sphere, and deserve it.

ADVENTURES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF COLONEL LANDMANN, late of the Corps of Royal Engineers: 2 vols. Colburn.

Colonel Landmann is the son of the late Professor of Fortification and Artillery to the Royal Military Academy; and his position there enabled him to make the acquaintance of George III. and people of the Court. His connexion with the great, a visit to America, and a store of anecdotes derived from a general intercourse with society, appear to have made Colonel Landmann conceive the notion that he had the materials of a book of which he might be the hero. There is some vivacity in the style of these memoirs, but the events related are not always worth the trouble of recording. After thus rambling about the world for twenty-five years, Colonel Landmann became dissatisfied with his military position, and yearned for actual service, "his anxiety increasing daily lest he might rise in rank and sink in years without once facing the enemy." With these feelings, and acting on the advice of a friend, he wrote a letter in 1805 to General Morse, requesting employment, and soon after was ordered to proceed to Gibraltar. Here the narrative breaks off; and here, too, shall our notice conclude.

A TREATISE ON THE DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS; with its Application to Plane Curves, to Curved Surfaces, and to Curves of Double Curvature. By THOMAS MILLER, M.A., F.R.S.E., Rector of the Academy of Perth. Edinburgh: M'Lachlan and Stewart.

The student in the exact sciences may peruse this little work with interest and advantage. Hitherto he has chiefly looked for instruction to the *Savans* on the classic margins of the Cam or the Isis, or to the articles which have appeared from time to time, during the last quarter of a century, in the pages of the "Philosophical Transactions." The scholar can with safety now go further north, for on the banks of the "Silver Tay" Professor Miller has quietly achieved a work which has passed muster amongst the giants of modern Athens—men neither belonging to humble guilds of literature, nor certes prone to praise.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

ANTIQUITIES, TRAVELS, AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Atkinson's Handbook to the English Lakes. Foolscape 8vo, 1s.
Baldon Buks; a Survey of the Sea of Durham; 1533. (Surtees Society.) 8vo, 10s. 6d.
Mackenzie's Gold Digger; a Visit to Australia, February, 1852. 12mo, 1s.
Bogue's Guide to Belgium and the Rhine. 16mo, 6s.
Annals and Legends of Calais. By R. B. Caltin. Post 8vo, 5s.
Coghlan's Handbook for Travellers on the Rhine. Post 8vo, 2s. 6d.
African Wanderings. By Ferdinand Werno. 2s.
Letters from the Australian Gold Digger's. 12mo, 6d.
Murray's Guide to the Gold Diggings. 12mo, 1s.
Picturesque Sketches of London. By T. Miller. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Goetz Von Berlichingen, with the Iron Hand. By J. W. Von Goethe. Vocabulary, by Falk-Lebahn. Sq. 12mo, 3s. 6d.
Gaiot's Shakespeare and his Times. 8vo, 14s.

EDUCATION.

Webster's English Dictionary, revised and enlarged by Goodrich. Royal 8vo, 16s.
The Boy's Book of the Bible. Sq. 3s.
Dalton's Christian Instruction, founded on Church Catechism. 2s. 6d.
Elliott's Key to Practical Mathematics. 12mo, 2s. 6d.
Hamilton's Lexicon to the Greek Language. 12mo, 1s.
History of England Made Easy. By Two Sisters. 12mo, 2s.
Novello's School Round Book. 8vo, 1s.
A Primer and Progressive Reading Book, for the study of the Hebrew Scriptures. By Dr. A. Benisch. 12mo, 3s.
The Bible Gleaner, in Question and Answer. 12mo, vols. 1 and 2, 1s. 6d. each.
Bromby's Tracts for Pupil Teachers and Normal Seminars. No. 3, 12mo, 4d.
Extracts from the Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Schools. 12mo, 3s.
The Farm School System of the Continent. By Josepha Fletcher. 8vo, 1s.
Phillip's Popular Atlas of the World. 50 maps, 8s. 6d.
Phillip's Introductory School Atlas. Imp. 8vo, 44 maps, 5s.
Phillip's Comprehensive School Atlas. Imp. 8vo, 50 maps, 10s. 6d.
Marlborough College Calendar, 1852-3. Crown 8vo, 1s.
Tregelles's Heads of Hebrew Grammar. Post 8vo, 4s. 6d.
The Antileptic Gradus. By the Rev. T. K. Arnold. 8vo, 12s.
Eclogæ Herodoteæ. By the Rev. T. K. Arnold. Part 1, 12mo, 3s. 6d.
A Treatise on Versification. By the Rev. R. W. Evans. 12mo, 4s. 6d.
Gilmour and Dean's National Atlas of Modern Geography. 3s. 6d.
M'Leod's Manual of Arithmetic (Gleig's series). 18mo, 1s.
Knight's Imperial Cyclopædia of the British Empire. Vol. 1, 17s. 6d.
The Illustrated London Drawing Book. 8vo, 2s.
The Illustrated London Geography. 8vo, 2s.

FINE ARTS.

Blanc's History of the Painters of all Nations. Translated by P. Earlyn. Royal 4to, part 1, 2s.
A Manual of Artistic Anatomy. By Robert Knox. 12mo., 7s. 6d.
Selections from Lincolnshire Churches. By S. Lewin. Parts 1 and 2, 4to, 5s.
Mason's Practical Lithographer. 12mo, 2s.
Tennyson's Lady of Shalott, illustrated by a Lady. Ob. 4to, 10s.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History of the Commerce and Town of Liverpool. By T. Baines. Royal 8vo, 26s.
Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England. New edition, 8 vols, 8vo, £4 4s.
Life of the Rev. W. Kirby, M.A., F.R.S. By John Freeman, M.A. 8vo, 15s.
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Adventures and Recollections of Colonel Landmann. 2 vols., p. 8vo, 21s.
History of the Bishopric of Lincoln. By A. Stark. 8vo, 21s.

MEDICINE.

Lectures on Clinical Medicine. By J. H. Bennett. 8vo, vol. 1, 14s.
Disease in Childhood. By Robert Ellis. 12mo, 4s.
On the Diseases of the Kidneys. By George Johnson. 8vo, 14s.
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Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence. 12mo, 12s. 6d.

NOVELS AND TALES.

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SCIENCE.

Magnetical Investigations, vol. 2. By the Rev. W. Scoresby, D.D. 8vo, 16s.
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A Short Explanation of the Nicene Creed. By A. P. Forbes. 12mo, 6s.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Barter's Few Words on Socialism and Infidelity. 8vo, 6d.
The Hare with Many Friends: Monopoly of Gaano. By T. W. Baller, 8vo, 1s.
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Fine Arts.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

THE Royal Academy closed its doors for the season on the 24th inst., and the other picture exhibitions have already followed its example, or are preparing to do so very quickly. We therefore take a farewell glimpse at the walls of the parent institution, and at the works of various contributors which we have omitted to notice on previous occasions.

H. Lejeune, whose soft and delicate touch we have had occasion to admire at different times, has a single production (454) in the present Exhibition, with which we must confess ourselves somewhat disappointed. It is a scriptural subject—

One thing thou lackest: go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven.

And he was sad at that saying, and went away grieved; for he had great possessions.—*St. Mark x., 21, 22.*

In this picture the artist seems to us to strive too much after effect, and to have failed to realise the simple poetry of the subject. The figures are too numerous and scattered; that of the Saviour is formal and stiff; the young man to whom the unwelcome admonition is addressed bows his head and smites his breast with an excess of emotion, and looks as if he had heard his death-warrant. The scattered groups of bystanders distract the attention, without adding anything to the effect of the principal subject; many are altogether meaningless; whilst others give a forced attention to the scene, and assume a lively astonishment which is wholly uncalled for. It need hardly be observed, that in episodes of this description, depending upon a direct moral relation between two interlocutors, the group should be composed of as few figures as possible; indeed, should be confined to the principals, unless any good reasons be assignable for the introduction of a third party, as in Titian's "Tribute Money" in the National Gallery (engraved and described in our paper of the 17th instant). In Mr. Lejeune's work we should also notice that the colouring is almost wholly composed of cold and doubtful tints, strangely scattered about, without any discoverable system, and the eye, after wandering hungrily over the canvass in search of some generous spot to rest upon, eventually quits the scene absolutely "starved out."

Amongst other scriptural subjects we have noted two or three for observation. Cornicelius of Munich has a picture (148) of "Our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria," in which we observe a meritorious attempt to follow the method of the best Italian schools both as to colouring and design, though less successfully in the latter respect, the figures betraying the stiffness and study which German art has not yet learned to avoid.

If Mr. Lejeune's efforts in the distribution of disagreeable tints are not to our taste, no more can we applaud the hot brick-dust atmosphere in which Mr. Armitage has absolutely enveloped his large picture of "Hagar" (413).

J. Martin, long the undisputed dispenser of elemental terrors, absolutely revels in brimstone and fire in his "Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah" (1133): a work very similar in character to many he has

produced before, and which have enjoyed a world-wide renown. In the present instance he has not produced anything to compare with the "Belshazzar's Feast," the "Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand Still," or the "Deluge."

R. Hannah has produced two small conceits, respectively entitled

"Fresco," by W. Dyce, is a single figure half length, boldly studied and well executed; and 957, "The Woodland Stream," by S. Head, is a charming little landscape, feelingly treated; 1001, "A Head of Lord Joan Russell," by G. F. Watts, has a severe and anxious expression; 1016, a full-length of "Macready," by A. Wivell, is a good likeness.



"A NEW YORK COMMUNIST ADVANCING AN ARGUMENT."—PAINTED BY R. C. WOODVILLE.



"A SCENE IN NORTH WALES."—PAINTED BY F. W. HULME.

"The Novel" and "The Play" (572 and 573). "The Play" gives us a fashionable party in a private box at the theatre: mamma very intent upon the play, by the aid of a lorgnette; young miss drinking in the flattery of a bearded foreigner who stands behind her, shrugging his shoulders and grimacing like a monkey, to the great annoyance of a mild young gentleman, who sits calmly by. The play-bill is appropriately inscribed with the announcement of "The Rivals." The other picture represents two ladies enjoying their drive in the park, in an open barouche or britzka, and reading the last number of "Bleak House," the genius of which production appears to be even more intensely attractive to the lubberly footboy in "buttons," who sits in the rumble behind than to his young "missuses," and who stretches forward his head in the hope by the aid of eye and ear to catch the thread of the narrative. The execution of both these little works is of high finish.

Amongst the foreign contributors we find Mr. R. C. Woodville, of Baltimore (U. S.), with a very spirited little piece, entitled "A New York Communist advancing an Argument," and which we engrave. The rough-looking gentleman who is laying down the law is an admirable portraiture of an experienced pot-house orator. His victim is evidently "a good listener;" but whether he understands what he hears, may be a matter of question. The details of the picture are all appropriate, and carefully finished. Altogether this is a little work of more than ordinary merit.

M. Zelenski, an artist of considerable renown at St. Petersburg, contributes two pictures, which are entitled to notice for the character developed in them: they are both sketches of Russian life. No. 720 represents "A Russian Peasant Woman" in a corn-field, and in the act of reaping, or rather reposing for an instant in the midst of her labours, with one hand resting on her hip. The face and carriage are natural and truthful. No. 881, "A Wet Nurse in the Russian Costume," is even more remarkable in as far as the features and expression of the face are concerned, which are evidently genuine copies from nature. The face of the infant also breathes of innocence and life. The colouring, though delicately executed, is, especially in the first-named, weak and unsatisfactory, owing to an injudicious selection of pale, uncertain hues.

In the south room, in which are the miniatures and drawings, Sir W. C. Ross has several portraits, executed in his exquisite style of finish. Amongst them are two of the "Earl of Seafield," and of his "Countess," and another of the "Duchess of Athol." Thorburn stands out as a master of delicate expression and good taste in his portrait of "Lady Seaham," in which nature and high breeding are happily combined, and with great simplicity of treatment. The "Hon. Miss Vernon" and "Lady Levinge," by the same hand, are also very successful. Four enamels by Pauline Laurent struck us as being of the highest merit. One is a portrait of the "Prince of Wales," another a portrait of the "Duchess of Sutherland"—both after Winterhalter. The other two are copies after Raffaele: 641, the "Violin Player," and 644, "La Belle Jardinière"—the latter the property of her Majesty. Of the drawings, 954, a "Study for a

TWO LANDSCAPES.

BY F. W. HULME.

"THE STRID, YORKSHIRE."
"THE TRANQUIL HOUR."

LANDSCAPE scenery is peculiarly the forte of the English artist. He is quite at home in "Merry England," because he has abundant materials of beauty, unsurpassed in the whole world, to educate his eye and to practise his hand. Such works are always peculiarly grateful to the English taste; and we have great pleasure in presenting our readers with Engravings from two delicious pictures of this class by F. W. Hulme, exhibited by him at the National Institution, in Regent-street.

That of "The Strid, Wharfedale, Yorkshire," is of surpassing interest and beauty. It is not necessary for us to remark on the historical and poetical interest of the spot. We confine ourselves to the extreme loveliness of the scenery. Its utter isolation is most striking. Deep in apparently interminable woods, it appears to be quite cut off from the great and busy world without, and to be removed from the vicinity of factory, mill, or rail, as if spared to tourists as a specimen of pure, wild, original English nature.

It should be explained that the picture gives a low-water, or summer aspect of affairs, when the stream, not at any time to be made light of in this gorge, is upon its best behaviour. How unlike this it is in times of flood, the rocks on either side afford fearful evidence. Some further particulars of this romantic spot may at this time be acceptable—they are from the pen of a tourist to whom it is well known:—"The depth of this chasm has, it is said, never been ascertained; in width it is nowhere more than a few yards. The strid of six centuries ago has widened to a good leap in our time, owing, no doubt, to the wearing effect of countless floods. To a pair of good legs with a clear head attached, it is practicable in two places, the leap being made across the chasm by one and the return by the other; in each case from a higher stone to a lower one. The rock is red sandstone. Swarms of tourists visit the place every year. The best way to go is from Bolton-bridge, a distance of about three miles, mostly through the woods, by a good private carriage-road made by the noble owner, for the convenience of visitors, for which he deserves their hearty thanks. Pedestrians able to clear the strid should return by a path on the other side of the river. By a footpath, in continuation of the carriage road which stops at the strid, a mile or so higher up the river, the visitor may get to Barden Tower, a picturesque ruin, most picturesquely placed, forming the centre of as fine a landscape as England can show."

The picture entitled "The Tranquil Hour—a Scene in North Wales," represents a charming spot, more domestic in character than the last, but equally imbued with the genuine poetry of Nature. A sluggish stream meanders through a mountain pass studded with trees, whither herds of cattle are accustomed to wend their steps at eventide for water. These are scenes which one meets with occasionally, and which, when once one has learned to love them, are never afterwards forgotten. Happy the art which can realise them for transfer to the walls of our dwellings in smoky



"THE STRID, WHARFDALE, YORKSHIRE."—PAINTED BY F. W. HULME.

cities, to tell of health and tranquil happiness which still, in humble seclusion, survive the glare and strife of the wide world!

"HIGHLAND REAPERS." BY F. H. MOLE.

THIS very pleasing picture, which was exhibited at the rooms of the New Water Colour Society, is full of character, speaking of Highland life in its most primitive relations, and ably illustrating the description given by the poet:—

The Highland reapers from their scatter'd huts,
With shining sickles o'er their shoulders slung,
In motley groups collect. And from the hills
In bands their weary wanderings begin.
Far, to some lowland farm in fertile vale,
To cut the yellow corn, onward they hie:
The young, the old, the stalwart, and the fair,
Onward, to toil in autumn's glowing sun.
Taking awhile a temporary rest
Where, 'midst the mountains, sweet Compassion dwells.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

REPORTS OF THE JURIES ON THE SUBJECTS IN THE THIRTY CLASSES INTO WHICH THE EXHIBITION WAS DIVIDED. PRINTED FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION. 1852.

THE long-promised reports of the juries to the Commission of the Great Exhibition of 1851 have been printed, and will shortly be issued to the world. Men will look with curiosity to them to see how the simple

especially those of the Council of Chairmen, by whom the highest honours of the council medal were given or withheld. We should like to know, for instance, whether, at the jury meetings the award of prize medals and honourable mention were put to the vote, and, if so, what the numbers were in a division; we should like to know whether reasons were stated for and against granting the particular award; and we should like to see those reasons reproduced in the report; we should be anxious to know the circumstances under which the recommendation for council medals were agreed to or rejected at the meeting of chairmen. In short, we should look for the same open and above-board dealing, the same freedom of revelation, on the part of the juries of the Great Exhibition, as are found in the reports of parliamentary committees, and other responsible tribunals. But we find nothing of the kind. The Reports consist chiefly of disquisitions upon the general contents of the several classes, and of the peculiar industry connected with them; affording, it is true, in very many cases, particularly in those relating to articles of raw produce, a mass of very valuable information. On the other hand, when treating of many of the classes involving manufacturing processes, the information is incomplete, and often betrays favouritism to particular producers, at the expense of the claims of others. Thus, whilst at best the juries in these reports only travel over the ground already so fully and ably discussed in various published accounts of the contents of the Great Exhibition; on the other, they revive the jealousies and heartburnings which their previous brief flats had occasioned amongst the great bulk of exhibitors, and at the same time afford no revelation of the order and rationale of their decisions—no clue to the amount or quality of the authority by which they were carried.

Having chanced to alight on the report of Jury Class 30, we shall confine



"HIGHLAND REAPERS."—PAINTED BY F. H. MOLE.

ourselves for the present to the points which it suggests; leaving over more purely industrial, scientific, and mechanical matters for discussion in a future article.

The jury of Class 30—that of the Fine Arts (excluding painting)—though, strictly speaking, having a jurisdiction limited to works in sculpture, mosaic, &c., appear to have constituted themselves into a sort of committee of taste by whom every sort of production was, in an æsthetic point, amenable for judgment. We think this was a mistake; the limits of fine art are clearly distinguishable from that of taste in the decoration of articles of utility. The manufacturer, or practical journeyman, may be a good judge of the latter; the former are determinable by the strictest abstract rules of beauty and propriety. Moreover, an award of honours in fine art is dishonoured by association with awards for mere prettinesses of production; and the grand object of such a contest as that instituted by the opening of the arena of 1851, is, as far as high art is concerned, defeated. Models of Liverpool and of Nuremberg Cathedral, specimens of anastatic printing and of chromolithography, designs for shawls and cotton prints, painted flowers on china, carpet patterns (Gobelins and Beauvais to wit), metal castings, and even wood carvings, are not works of "Fine Art" to be rewarded with the same honours, by one and the same jury, as those awarded to works in sculpture, which is the very highest walk of art. Yet this incongruity the jury of Class 30 appear to have courted, for they say:—

The jury of Class 30 have been most anxious not to pass over any of the numerous objects in the Exhibition, which it might properly be considered to be their duty to examine. They think it unlikely that any article deserving notice should have escaped their repeated, minute, and diligent inquiries. On the other hand, the jury have occasionally abstained from examining objects respecting which, owing to the necessarily uncertain limits of the several classes, doubt might be entertained whether they strictly belonged to the fine arts or not. Should the jury of Class 30 have been led, in some few instances, to limit their jurisdiction too much, they have the satisfaction of feeling that ample justice had been rendered to exhibitors by those juries, to whose judgment such objects as have not been considered to belong to this class have been finally submitted. Thus the jury of Class 30 have purposely abstained from judging of such metal casts as they conceived to have been exhibited merely for the purpose of showing the successful result of a new process, or the novel use of a particular metal. In this case they were aware that another jury were about to take these points into their consideration, and judge of these objects as specimens of mechanical industry. In some few exceptional cases, such, for instance, as those of Messrs. Perez, Weishaupt, &c., certain objects have appeared to possess so strong a claim to be noticed in this class, that the jury have not hesitated to distinguish them by an award, although aware that they had been rewarded by other juries; but whenever such instances of double awards have been made known to this jury, the fact has been noticed in this report.

Can anything be conceived more absurd than this arrangement? The result of which is, that Messrs. Weishaupt and Sons obtain two prize medals, from two several juries, for a set of chess-men in silver and gold, whilst Mr. Behnes, who produced the very best piece of sculpture in the whole Exhibition, namely, "The Startled Nymph," goes without any prize at all! There must be no blinking the question upon such points. We have here evidence either of monstrous jobbing or of deplorable fatuity.

The jury of this interesting department appointed Mr. Panizzi as their reporter, a gentleman who, beyond the mere awards, has not ventured upon the utterance of a single suggestion or idea. The whole report of this jury makes but six pages in the bulky volume of 800 and odd; and, to make up for this meagreness of information, Dr. Waagen (one of the jury) appends a "Supplemental Report" of his own, extending to sixteen pages; and Mr. Redgrave (another of the jury) "A Supplementary Report on Design," extending to forty pages. These supplemental reports, however, though signed "C. Waagen, Reporter," and "Richard Redgrave, R.A., Reporter," respectively, do not appear to have been authorised by the jury as a body; indeed, from the very fact of their being dated "November, 1851," a month subsequent to the closing of the Exhibition, and the delivery of the awards, they could not have formed part of the Reports delivered into the hands of Prince Albert upon which those awards were based. Nevertheless, these supplemental Reports are printed and issued by the Commission as part of the Jury Reports, and we have a right to make use of them as such, and to resort to them for explanation of the grounds upon which particular awards have been made. This privilege we avail ourselves of the more readily, as, in their first meagre Report, signed Panizzi, they state:—

The jury would willingly have endeavoured to state, as directed by the 20th in traction of the Council of Chalmers, the several grounds upon which four of the great medals have been recommended by them, but it has been found impossible to comply with such an instruction with reference to objects of sculpture; although the jury felt how desirable it was that such an instruction should be observed in those cases in which the elements out of which the juries were to form their judgment, were of a more definite and uniformly appreciable nature.

Frankly confessing that we do not understand what is driven at in the latter part of this sentence, we content ourselves with the avowal of the jury, as a body, that they are unable to state the grounds upon which they recommended three out of four of the council medals which they awarded, namely, those adjudicated to works of sculpture. The Jury, however, do not leave us entirely in the dark as to the principles by which they were, or fancied they were, guided in making their awards. The following passage does honour to their intentions, and points to a position at once magnificent and mysterious:—

In forming their judgment upon works in the highest branch of art coming within their jurisdiction, the jury have principally looked for the embodiment of ideas, thought, feeling, and passion; not for the mere imitation of nature, however true in detail, or admirable in execution. They have looked for originality in invention, less or more happily expressed in that style which has for twenty-three centuries been the wonder of every civilised people, and the standard of excellence to which artists of the highest order have endeavoured to attain. Wherever indications of originality, chastened by a successful adaptation of this style, have been met with, the jury have acknowledged a corresponding amount of merit; and it is this originality of conception, improved by such style, which the jury have recognised by the honours placed at their disposal. They have endeavoured to record, in the most emphatic manner, their anxious wish that artists should study to give their ideas that form and life which spiritualises every-day nature, and elevates the work of art to be placed as a type of nature itself. The jury of Class 30 would point to the remains of the Parthenon as embodying the result of the great principles which they have been anxious to inculcate, and which they desire to see universally adopted. The limited number of council medals awarded must not, therefore, be regarded as a proof of deficiency of talent in the bulk of the works exhibited, but as evidence of the severity with which the principles adopted by the jury have been applied.

Here the jury point to "the embodiment of ideas, thought, feeling, and passion—not mere imitations of nature, &c." which is good; they point to the remains of the Parthenon, "as embodying the result of the great principles which they are desirous to inculcate," which is very good; they declare that they will only reward with the highest honours "the highest works of the highest class," which is better still; and then they tell us that they have only awarded three council medals in sculpture, and that these are to Kiss's "Amazon," Marochetti's plaster cast of "Richard Cour de Lion" (which braved the scorching sun and pitiless storm outside the building), and to Pradier's marble statue of "Phryne." In what respect these works give evidence of being of the highest merit in the highest walk of art; how they embody the principles of "that style which has for twenty-three centuries been the wonder of every civilised people, and the standard of excellence to which artists of the highest order have endeavoured to attain," the jury, by their reporter, Panizzi, do not condescend to explain; or whether it was for the negative recommendation of failure in respect of "mere imitation of nature" that they were selected for distinguished reward, we are left in utter doubt. We therefore turn to the supplemental report of Dr. Waagen, in hopes of finding some critical remarks explanatory of the impressions under which the jury, of which he formed a member, arrived at their decision. Unfortunately, Dr. Waagen's opinions do not seem to be in consonance with those of the jury—they certainly do not support their awards as respects essentials of high art. Speaking of Kiss's "Amazon," Dr. Waagen says, we think with justice:—

The approbation which it has received proves that, where a work of art possesses striking merits, considerable faults cannot counteract the favourable impression which is produced. It is one of the fundamental laws of sculpture "in the round," that from many, but at all events from the principal, points of view the outlines of the figures shall be distinct, and at the same time beautiful; and this rule is signally transgressed in the work of Kiss. The forms of the tiger and the horse are blended together in one confused mass, so that the front view is very unlighty, and even in the side views we lose on one side the head of the horse, on the other that of the tiger. Council medal (!)

Of Marochetti's "Richard Cour de Lion," he says:—

The frank and noble conception of the chivalrous king, holding up his sword in his right hand, and the spirited action of the horse, make this a very remarkable work. In some parts, however, of the modelling of the horse there is a want of knowledge. The hind quarter, and hind legs, especially, have rather a same appearance, and the execution of this part of the horse is very imperfect;

the disposition of the veins particularly is altogether arbitrary. The artist has, however, exhibited within the building a horse's head finished in detail, and from this sample we may see that certain further modelling may much improve the general effect. Council Medal (!)

Of Pradier's "Phryne," he says:—

The careful chiselling of the surface, and the general breadth of the treatment, show that the sculptor has not studied the master-pieces of Greek art in vain. On the other hand, for so young and beautiful a form, there is rather too large a development of the body; the drapery in front falls too perpendicularly, so as to cut the figure in two, and its monotonous parallel lines want movement; whilst behind, the mass of folds assumes the unsightly form of a triangle. The idea of ornamenting the hem of the garment with a red "Mæander" border is not happy, for, in contrast with the colourless uniformity of the rest of the marble, such an ornament appears crude and misplaced. This artist also exhibits a group (b d), cast in bronze, of a crouching Venus conversing with a Cupid, who leans against her. There is great originality in the conception of this group, and the artist has been for the most part very happy in the selection and treatment of the forms. The execution, however, is not equally careful throughout. Council medal for the Phryne (! !)

We leave these comments, which come from the pen of a critic of no mean repute, to speak for themselves. If they have any value they signify a condemnation of incompetence, or of something worse, the whole of the jury concerned in this department. We have not space to go into further details, or to touch upon other departments at present: we propose doing so in a future article.

Music.

THE ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSES.

Charles Mathews, the facetious actor of the Lyceum, in his recent brochure on the state of the French and English dramas, thus refers to the conflict between Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera:—

A few years ago Her Majesty's was the only Italian Opera in London, but as there were not amateurs enough to ensure its constant success, another opera was started at Covent Garden to oppose it; an honourable rivalry sprang up as to which could give away the greatest number of free admissions, and a succession of disinterested attempts have been made ever since to impart fresh life into both establishments, by the most expensive endeavours to cut each other's throat. Which house will ultimately succeed in this amiable object I cannot say; but, in the meantime, while the ingenious problem is solving, our first national theatre is lost.

The comedian's jokes on the operatic conflict are amusing, but not novel; precisely the same witticisms went the round of the clubs in the year 1847, the commencement of the conflict; but the two houses survive, and what is more, we believe will outlive even Mr. Charles Mathews's pleasantry. It is true that Mr. Lumley has announced his retirement from the management; it is equally true that the dog-days, the elections, and Mdlle. Wagner have caused Mr. Gye nearly as many untoward results as those of the rival establishment; but the supremacy of the opera in the present generation is too firmly established to admit of its decay, and the boundaries of the lyric drama have been too extended, to permit the existence of any monopoly. When the Italian stage was confined principally to the works of Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, and Verdi, and the exponents thereof to a compact family party, little or nothing was achieved for art; but the introduction of the masterpieces of the French and German schools, and the advent of artists of every nation to constitute the executive, have effected a complete revolution in operatic opinion. The yearly increasing facilities of the railroad have rendered the provincial amateurs part and parcel of the nightly assembled multitudes in the London Italian Opera-houses; and if they have failed to be both financially successful we shall be prepared to prove on a future occasion that such failure has arisen from the perversity of the management—first, in persisting to perform on the same nights; secondly, to the high prices, maintained to ensure full houses only for a limited period of the season; and, finally, to the insane policy of presenting the same repertory to the respective subscribers. This, however, is not the moment to enter fully into the subject; at the close of the season, we shall open our case to indicate that two opera-houses in this vast metropolis for the due interpretation of the lyric productions of the Italian, French, German, and English composers, will only suffice to supply a reasonable want of the musical community.

It is curious that the advent of the dog-days should be selected by the directors of both Italian Opera-houses for the production of the novelties they have promised to their patrons and subscribers. At Her Majesty's Theatre, the grand opera, "Casilda," composed by the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the brother of Prince Albert, has been only mentioned in the daily bills within the last few days; and Flotow's "Martha." Ballet has been the all-engrossing object of activity, no less than four ballets and *divertissements* having been mounted, even amidst all the contrarieties of the manager, who has fought, and is fighting, gallantly in his retreat.

The Royal Italian Opera directors have not the same excuse for their supineness as Mr. Lumley. They made a pompous announcement of five novelties, namely, Donizetti's "Martiri," Spohr's "Faust," Jullien's "Pietro il Grande," Rossini's "Count Ory," and Weber's "Oberon." The subscribers have only had the advantage of hearing the two first-mentioned productions; the third is under way, and will only be produced when the *habitués* have departed, and "Count Ory" and "Oberon" are amongst the postponements to an indefinite period. Now the persons who have taken boxes and stalls on the faith of the prospectus, have just reason to complain of its non-fulfilment, and they have an equal right to protest against the presentation of any new works on a non-subscription night. As this system was one of the complaints, by the supporters of Her Majesty's Theatre, against Mr. Lumley, the Royal Italian Opera directors, who affect to remedy old abuses, have drawn down just censure for their imitation of the bad policy of the ancient house.

Up to this period, the event of the operatic season, at both houses, has been solely confined to the introduction of Spohr's "Faust," under the composer's direction. Spohr was born in Szesen, in the Duchy of Brunswick, either in 1780, 1783, or 1784—he cannot say which year; and, as director of music at Gotha, Frankfurt, Vienna, and now at Cassel, has occupied a high position on the German lyric stage by his operas, "Der Zwickelmbf der Gezeiten," "Der Berggeist," "Faust," "Jessonda," "Zemire et Azor," "Pietro d'Albano," and "Das Befreite Deutschen." Although "Faust" was composed in 1814, it was unknown out of Germany. It was politic on the part of the Royal Italian Opera management to make an experiment with Spohr's operas; but, despite of the *prestige* of the composer's presence, and of the care bestowed on the execution, in which Costa assisted largely, cheerfully resigning his usual post in the orchestra to play the organ, "Faust," as regards public opinion, has proved a failure. The causes which produced this result have been explained in our weekly notices, but the fact is one which ought to be highly suggestive to the managers of the two Royal Italian Operas. The exhaustion of the works of ancient and living masters will not be a process of long duration. After the operas of Glück, Mercadante, Spontini, Cherubini, and perhaps Mayer, have been essayed, and some untried ones of Mozart, Cimarosa, Weber, Donizetti, Auber, and Meyerbeer, there will be only left open the "vexed question" of the new composers. But herein is the enormous difficulty to be overcome by the ruling powers of the two opera houses. Mr. Lumley liberally gave commissions to Costa, Verdi, Halévy, Alari, and Thalberg; and yet "Don Carlos," "La Tempesta," "Le Tre Nozze," and "Florinda," were one and all failures in a financial point of view. Mr. Gye's only act in the way of bringing forward original operas has been in authorising his partner in the promenade concerts, M. Jullien, to try his hand with "Peter the Great." Of the result of this essay we cannot now write. The importations from Paris, as regards Auber, Halévy, and Gounod have been singularly unfortunate at both houses, save in the "Masaniello." Even "La Juive," a masterly conception in its way, has not yet made its public; and "Sapho," though brimful of genius, was not tolerated. This review of the doings is discouraging for both opera houses; but it is useless to shut one's eyes and ears to facts. Since Bellini and Donizetti, no composer has succeeded in this country but Meyerbeer; and the star even of Rossini has paled by the side of the Gallic-Teutonic writer. The "Huguenots" in one season, the "Prophète" in another year, saved the Royal Italian Opera from perdition. Composers and their advocates who bind themselves in all the trammels of counterpoint, would do well to reflect on the causes of such numerous failures, and to account for the successes of French grand opera. It may be found that the inspiration of the libretto writer has helped the genius of the composer in those works which exhibit the greatest vitality; but opera managers have generally a horror of offering such terms of remuneration to poets and composers as would induce men of acknowledged ability to bestow their time on a new opera. Perhaps the new international copyright law may lead to some important changes.

The Drama.

THEATRES.

THE closing of the Haymarket, the Princess', and the Lyceum Theatres, seems to point out the present as the fitting time for a due consideration of the progress made in acting and the drama during the past season. The flourishing condition of the Princess' Theatre, as an arena of legitimate acting, is a living witness of the wisdom of the law that declared the liberty of the stage, and permitted every theatre, major or minor, to perform the best obtainable dramas. Sadler's Wells, it will be remembered, was the first theatre that took advantage of the new act; and, under the management of Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner, prospered in the channel of Shaksperian revivals. Nothing was wanting but this kind of free-trade in the drama to ensure its continuance of life. At the very moment when it was declared defunct at Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane, and by many was thought to have died of the two patent houses and their monopoly, it took refuge in a suburban dwelling; and, though it had exchanged a temple for what was but a bettermost barn, was found all at once in a renewed and progressive state. The enterprise thus commenced has continued to be conducted in the most laudable manner; and to the energy and judgment of Mr. Phelps the highest credit is due. Down to the end of the last season it has been confessedly a benefit to the neighbourhood. The taste of the whole community in that populous district has been raised by the moral and judicious management of its local theatre.

Mr. Kean was later in the field, but came to the Princess' with the advantage of the experience won from the smaller establishment. That experience had taught that the public would be satisfied with a management that had an evident purpose in view, and worked it out with consistency. The thing chiefly needed was, that the plan of the season's campaign should be mapped out from the beginning; that the management should predetermine what pieces it should produce, and the probable run of each, so as to enable itself to accommodate its company and accessories to the business, rather than the latter to the former. For the blind agencies hitherto directing the course of theatrical chances, the new system substituted an intelligent conduct, conducive at once to order and economy. The system has allowed proper intervals of time for the production of new pieces or revivals. In fact, Mr. Kean has calculated on two months' rehearsal and preparation for every new piece, and has thus provided for its perfect representation on the first night, thereby securing the approbation of the audience by the general accuracy of the initial impression. This is a great point gained, and evades a world of peril and difficulty.

The season just concluded was inaugurated with the costly revival of a Shaksperian comedy and tragedy, "Twelfth Night" and "King John." The latter was placed upon the stage with a profusion of historical accessories, and unequalled for their correctness and expressiveness. The resources of a theatre like the Princess' allowed of more being done in this way than was possible in the confined space and with the lower prices of a suburban establishment. Mr. Kean was thus enabled to place his house beyond ordinary competition. It has, however, been asserted by some, that this attention to accessories is injurious to the drama, and too often a substitute for good acting. The latter, at the Princess', is the best that exists; but, as to the dramatic question, there can be no doubt that the necessity for this excessive ornamentation in such plays as "King John," is a proof that the Shaksperian drama is no longer self-sufficient—that it requires an excess of illustration to give it novelty and currency, and that this bolstering-up of works rapidly becoming obsolete, as acting plays, can only last for a short while longer.

In this *résumé* we must not omit to mention that the career of the Princess' during the last season was signalled by the production of an extraordinary piece, entitled "The Corsican Brothers," a melodramatic ghost-story, which has called forth as much praise as censure. The novelty of its stage effects, the striking nature of the superstition, the national manners portrayed in the introductory scenes, the voluptuous groupings of the Parisian opera, and the intense emotions and incidents of the oft-repeated duel, all combined, notwithstanding the objections that might be taken to its moral—teaching as it does that "revenge is virtue"—to render this extraordinary piece popular and attractive. It must be accepted, certainly, as a declaration on the part of the management that their stage is not confined to the production of the poetic drama, but embraces many varieties of theatrical exhibition. The justification, in the present instance, lies in this, that though the performance was not classical in kind, it was in degree; that, in short, the piece was one of the best, perhaps, the very best of its class ever produced. There was an aim at excellence which demanded and deserved appreciation, and which ultimately commanded it. The indisputable merits of "The Corsican Brothers" justify a strong plea in its favour, although they constitute rather an apology than a defence.

It is, then, as an exception to a general rule, and not as an example, that such a piece as the "Corsican Brothers" is acceptable. An attempt to make it a model for imitation speedily received a public check. Mr. Bourcicault's imitation, the "Vampire," even if it had been more meritorious than it proved, could not have been successful. There was, indeed, much skill shown in the disposition of the materials, but the subject was especially unhappy. Even as to the superstition itself there is a fundamental objection, perhaps an error. At all events, there is more assumption in it than fact. On the prevalence of it anywhere grave doubts are entertained. Most probably it is a diseased literary fabrication.

But, whatever may have been the faults of this production, they may be reasonably assumed to have been amply redeemed, as far as the management of the theatre is concerned, by the poetic merits of Mr. Lovell's play, the "Trial of Love." This drama, classically simple in its plot, touching in its incidents, and picturesque in its dialogue, is of the same class, both in subject and structure, as the "Wife's Secret;" but it is superior in execution and more rapid in conduct. All the points are telling; and in the blending of the comic and tragic elements a skill is displayed only attainable by the dramatic artist after repeated effort. The result is an apparent ease in the manipulation of the scenes, which suggests a correspondent facility in the poet's manner of working; but the fact is that easy writing of this kind, and, indeed, of every other, is generally the product of much labour; and Mr. Lovell had produced several works before he achieved the polish to which the smooth and even currency of the present is indebted.

The last production of the season at the Princess' was a gorgeous revival of Shakspeare's comedy, "Much Ado about Nothing;" but the heat of the weather prevented full houses; and an attack of indisposition interfering with Mr. Kean's performance of the part of *Benedick* hastened the close of a highly prosperous season.

THE LYCEUM, devoted to the production of romantic and domestic pieces, original and translated, is, in its general management, conducted on the principle of prevision, predicated of the two preceding houses, and is, therefore, well patronised. During the last season the experiment of a play in eight acts, occupying the whole evening, was tried and prospered. "The Chain of Events," assisted by the most exquisite *mise en scène*, and beautiful pictorial embellishments by Mr. Beverley, received nightly the public approbation. Some of the set-scenes were, indeed, admirable beyond all example. The reason of the success of this house is highly suggestive. It is devoted to a certain class of pieces, in the mounting of which the management show a consistent purpose. In this one particular, the three theatres we have just reviewed agree; and we may, therefore, fairly conclude that to this cause their indisputable and unchanging success is in some measure owing.

For a similar reason, indeed, the ADELPHI continues its career. It presents a definite class of pieces; and its visitors, therefore, know the precise species of entertainment that they will meet with on its boards. A regular set of customers, as it were, patronise the place, sure of finding there what they had expected.

Owing to the neglect of this principle the fortunes of the HAYMARKET are continually in a state of fluctuation. For a long period it depended on the starring system; and on the retirement of Mr. Macready, an endeavour was made to find a successor for him in Mr. J. W. Wallack. The attempt was made too soon, and before the influence of his predecessor had sufficiently faded away to admit of the possibility of that gentleman's full success. It was not to be expected that the public, immediately on Mr. Macready's retirement, would adopt a successor in an unknown aspirant. That gentleman's talents are, however, of a high order, and will, in due season, find an appropriate arena. Mr. Webster has since depended on the production of vaudevilles suited to the capacity of his company, instead of recasting the plan of the management altogether, and working out during the season a programme determined on at the beginning. The Haymarket is, indeed, calculated for the production of new pieces of the highest class. If a series

of these were selected, and a company engaged expressly suited to their efficient casting, these produced in a fore-ordained order of succession, the Haymarket Theatre would appeal to the more polite portion of the public, which it has no difficulty in attracting. A large number of pieces, of various shades of merit, but none of them ambitious in their class, has been produced during the season, with, as it is understood, but a moderate share of success. Of these, the more prominent, and the most meritorious, have been a three-act drama by Mr. Mark Lemon, entitled "Mind your own Business;" and a comedy by Mr. Buckstone, called "The Foundlings." Both of these are domestic in their topics, and affect a certain extravagance in their treatment. They rather avoid the classical standard than affect it, and aim at a supposed popular style of composition, that, while it declines to challenge severe criticism, appeals to the less cultivated taste of a promiscuous audience. If it could be proved by experience that this is the sort of thing most profitable to the Haymarket Theatre, we should concede readily enough to the propriety of producing it. But this species of production has patrons elsewhere, and seldom draws even moderate houses at this establishment. A standard classical theatre is at present wanted, and Mr. Webster might make the boards of the Haymarket an arena where the highest genius both of author and actor might find its culminating point.

The expediency of unity in managerial tactics was never more strongly exemplified than in the late experiment made by Mr. Bunn at DRURY LANE. Like "a man on double business bound," he attempted to combine two objects, and failed to render full justice to either. Though aided by our two best tragic actresses, and a strong operatic company, the season proved unsatisfactory and unprofitable. The public failed to recognise a determinate purpose and singleness of aim; and though willing, were unable, to patronise, for want of a specific object on which their attention could be fixed.

Drury-Lane was re-opened on Monday, under the direction of Mr. Sheridan Smith, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Buchanan, from the United States, to a London audience at the national theatre. Mr. Buchanan had previously performed at the Marylebone, and evinced the possession of great power and intelligence; but it was evident that his style wanted the discipline which only continuous practice can give. The experiment ventured on Monday, therefore, was nothing less than this:—whether a Drury-Lane audience would recognise an actor of indisputable force and talent, notwithstanding the crudities inseparable from inexperience. The tragedy of "Hamlet" was the play, and the part of the melancholy Prince that attempted by the *debutant*. The meditative element in the character was not that which Mr. Buchanan had prominently studied; hence there was a general want of repose in the performance; but the more passionate passages were given with extraordinary vigour, and elicited the most vehement plaudits. A certain excess of energy, however, natural to mere impulsive acting, excited the disapprobation of the more fastidious portion of the audience; but, though the election was evidently contested, the balance of suffrages was greatly in favour of the candidate. Time will do for Mr. Buchanan all that he requires; the elements of greatness are in him; and when he shall have become better acquainted with the peculiarities of the elocution fitted for the English ear, and has rid himself of the heavy and prolonged emphases which seem to be cultivated on the American stage, but which are *caviare* to the British public, he will find himself, doubtless, in a position to achieve a high rank in the histrionic profession. The *mise en scene* and the scenery, under the stage-managership of Mr. Henry Marston, were carefully selected, and the whole getting up was highly creditable to his judgment and care.

We should be doing a great injustice to the enterprising spirit of Mr. Mitchell if we neglected to notice his engagement at the ST. JAMES'S of the German troupe, led by Herr Emil Devrient in Goethe's elegant, artistic, and eminently pathetic tragedy of "Egmont," followed by Schiller's "Don Carlos," Lessing's "Emilia Galotti," and other dramas of inferior reputation. The acting by this company, in these plays, has no doubt already exerted a moral influence on the prospects of the drama in this country. These earlier models of the German theatre, with all the throes and contortions about them of original inspiration—surviving adverse circumstance, and begetting a school of criticism of their own—not only attracted numerous audiences, but led to much beneficial speculation. The superabundance of genius in these titanic dramas was favourably contrasted with the small amount of the same quality in recent popular plays, which though far more neat in construction, seemed built for fine weather and a brief voyage, rather than for permanent occupation of the great ocean of time. The poetic appreciation, also, of the German performers was manifested in the happy audacity with which they placed on the boards for histrionic declamation, the poems of "Faust" and "The Song of the Bell." This was a homage paid to poetry which evinced that these German actors had not conceived that absurd aversion to which was once current in our own green-rooms; and which, indeed, only a few years ago, was the great impediment to the revival among us of the poetic drama. These Teutonic performances have undoubtedly inspired a taste for the latter, and justified its right to maintain possession of the stage which it created. An intelligible and definite appeal was made to the public, and the response was immediate and decided. The course of performances was generally felt to have been too brief; and it is confidently augured that the re-engagement of the German company will another season prove a profitable speculation, in a strictly pecuniary sense, as well as in a literary and artistic one. Here was a learned and aristocratic audience assembled, and investing with the highest sanctions the character of the entertainment. Her Majesty and Prince Albert also expressed their approbation by their repeated presence; and no encouragement was wanting that could be given to these highly laudable representations.

In "a great fact" like this, as also in the smaller ones to which we have alluded, abundant evidence is tendered that the supposed decline of the public taste for the drama involves a fallacy. The public have on all occasions shown a disposition to patronise whatever is worthy in the higher-class theatres, while the crowded state of the *Saloons* shows everywhere that for the mere dramatic form of composition the popular taste is as widely spread and as deeply rooted as ever. But the public rightly demand that the higher-class theatre shall have a higher-class drama; and that the appeal should be there made to cultivated minds. All twaddle concerning the drama addressing a mixed audience should be scouted. We cannot think too well of the public—nothing will be found "too good" for them; and managers and authors may be assured that if what they have produced has failed it was "not good enough." The public taste is for "excellence," whether in kind or degree—whether for "The Corsican Brothers" or the German "Egmont;" and where that "excellence" is presented it will be duly appreciated, and the spectator in it amply rewarded. Private feeling or temporary prejudice may sometimes induce us to ignore or doubt this truth; but it is nevertheless an axiom, of a character so practical that the neglect of it becomes necessarily the earnest of failure.

Mr. Mitchell's attention to his new German friends was not, however, suffered to interfere with that due to his old acquaintances—the French company. The performances of the latter, indeed, extended to Wednesday, the 14th inst., when they closed with the representation of "La Nuit aux Soufflets," the second act of "Le Gamin de Paris," and "La Sœur de Jocrisse," in which MM. Lafont and Levassor respectively appeared. These artists, with Dejazet, Lemaître, Clarière, Regnier, Denain, and Rose Chéri, have given great celebrity to the season. Foreign performance of this kind extend our theatrical knowledge, and enlarge the domain of public taste. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we learn that Mr. Mitchell intends next season to pursue his plan much further, by adding to his French and German troupes those of Spain and Italy. This design will make the St. James's Theatre one of the most interesting places of amusement to those who desire the cultivation of the understanding, as well as the amusement of the fancy. The standard of art must needs be elevated by this congress of artists on the same boards, representing the *chefs d'œuvre* of their different countries.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS AND THE PARISIAN DRAMATISTS.

As regards the proposed dramatic convention between England and France, intended to secure some measure of justice to the Parisian dramatists, who at present, to all intents and purposes, supply the English theatres for nothing, Mr. Charles Mathews, of the Lyceum Theatre, has addressed an amusing letter, in French and in English, to the playwrights over the water. The Gallic portion is a curious specimen of a reckless scramble through an unfamiliar tongue; but both French and English are exceedingly droll, lively, and piquant.

Mr. Mathews's production contains one main proposition, which he quite fails to prove; and a number of minor ones, in which he is right enough; with a dashing account of our own London theatres, and a great deal of amusing, but overstrained, description of the immorality of French vaudevilles and comedies, and of the wonderful messes in

which the Parisian theatrical writers find themselves when they attempt English subjects. The main proposition is, that we are not, to any great extent, dependent for the supply of our theatres upon the French. But what is the fact? Mr. Mathews, in one part of his pamphlet, professes to be a "weasel" who has been silly sucking the eggs of the Parisian dramatists, climbing up to nest after nest, and draining the property of the owners to the last drop. Since he succeeded to the Lyceum Theatre, there have been produced at the very least ten French adaptations to one English work, while the burlesques have invariably been adaptations from a French book of fairy tales. In his first season, Mr. Mathews brought out "The Pride of the Market" (French), "The Light Dragoons" (French), "Brother Ben" (French), "The Rough Diamond" (French), "Box and Cox" (French), "Peggy Green" (French), "Tragedy Queen" (French), "Anything for a Change" (French), "Used up" (French), "Appeal to the Public" (French), and "A Peculiar Position" (French). There is a "weasel" for you! There are a number of eggs sucked! as silly and as snugly as you like. Nor has our "weasel" changed his manner of life. All of Mr. Mathews's best recent parts—his *Lavater*, his character in the adaptation of the "Enfant du Peuple," and, above all, his *Mercadet*—that is to say, his *Mr. Affable Hawk*—have been French to the core.

Notwithstanding this fatal flaw in the arguments of the writer, his practical suggestions are good. Altogether, the epistle is lively, off-hand, and readable.

Science.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE.

FIRST ARTICLE.

THE importance of Photography, whether we consider it simply in its relation to art, or as an aid to those investigations which promise to advance our knowledge of those radiant forces which perform most important offices in regulating the physical constitution of organic matter, is so great, that we feel some historical notices of its progress cannot be otherwise than interesting to our readers.

The slow advancement of abstract truth is exemplified in a very remarkable manner in the department of science which is devoted to the consideration of the physical phenomena of the sunbeam. It is tolerably certain that in the 16th century the darkening of horn silver (*fused chloride of silver*) was observed by the alchemists; but it was not until the 18th century that any examination of the phenomenon was made. Even then the influence of light on the crystallisation of salts first attracted attention, and memoirs on this subject were published by Petit in 1722, by Chaptal in 1788, and by Dize in 1789.

In 1777, Scheele, the celebrated chemist of Sweden, writes:—"Fix a glass prism at the window, and let the refracted sunbeams fall on the floor. In the coloured light put a paper strewn with *luna cornua*, and you will observe that this horn silver grows sooner black in the violet ray than in any of the other rays." Senebier, in 1790, ascertained that this white salt of silver darkened in the violet ray in fifteen seconds to a shade which required the action of the red ray for twenty minutes. In 1801, Ritter, of Jena, demonstrated the existence of rays beyond the spectrum, having no illuminating power, but possessing active chemical properties. A similar set of researches were undertaken by Dr. Wollaston about the same time, which also proved the remarkable differences existing between the differently coloured rays.

These researches led the way to the experiments of Wedgwood, the celebrated porcelain manufacturer of Etruria, in Staffordshire, which, beyond all dispute, must establish him as the first photographic artist. From the journal of the Royal Institution of 1803 we copy the title of Mr. Wedgwood's memoir, and a few of his remarks, with the notes of Sir Humphry Davy:—

"An Account of a Method of Copying Paintings upon Glass, and of making Profiles by the Agency of Light upon Nitrate of Silver; with Observations by Humphry Davy." A solution of nitrate of silver spread on white paper or white leather was the photographic material employed; and he remarks—"The alterations of colours take place more speedily in proportion as the light is more intense. In the direct rays of the sun, two or three minutes are sufficient to produce the full effect; in the shade several hours are required; and light transmitted through different coloured glasses, acts upon it with different degrees of intensity. When the shadow of any figure is thrown upon the prepared surface, the part concealed by it remains white, and the other parts speedily become dark. For copying paintings on glass, the solution should be applied on leather; and in this case it is more readily acted on than when paper is used. After the colour has been once fixed on leather or paper, it cannot be removed by the application of water, or water and soap, and it is in a high degree permanent. Besides the applications of this method of copying that have just been mentioned, there are many others; and it will be useful for making delineations of all such objects as are possessed of a texture partly opaque and partly transparent. The woody fibre of leaves, and the wings of insects, may be pretty accurately represented by means of it; and in this case it is only necessary to cause the direct solar light to pass through them, and to receive the shadows upon prepared leather." Sir Humphry Davy adds, "The images formed by means of a camera obscura have been found to be too faint to produce in any moderate time an effect upon the nitrate of silver. To copy these images was the first object of Mr. Wedgwood in his researches on this subject. In following these processes I have found that the images of small objects produced by means of the solar microscope may be copied without difficulty on prepared paper. In comparing the effects produced by light upon muriate of silver with those produced upon nitrate, it seemed evident that the muriate was the most susceptible. Nothing but a method of preventing the unshaded parts of the delineation from being coloured by exposure to the day is wanting to render this process as useful as it is elegant."

No further investigation of the subject appears to have been made for many years. The failure on the part of Wedgwood and Davy was due entirely to the want of these chemical agents, which were afterwards employed as the fixing materials. Hyposulphite of soda was not discovered by Sir John Herschel until 1819, when he at once detected and described the habitudes of the salts of silver in connexion with hyposulphuric acid. Iodine was not known before 1812, when it was discovered by Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris; and bromine was a yet later discovery, by M. Balard, of Montpellier. Without these agents Photography could not have advanced beyond the point at which Wedgwood and Davy left it.

In 1814 M. Niepce, of Chalons, on the Saône, turned his attention to the chemical agency of light, his object being "to fix the images of the camera obscura;" and he discovered the peculiar property of solar radiations in altering the solubility of several resinous substances. By spreading bitumen on a glass or metal plate, and placing this in the camera obscura, Niepce found that in five or six hours a *dormant image* was impressed on the plate, which was rendered evident by placing the prepared material in any solvent of the bitumen or resins employed. This development of a dormant image has been patented as though it were a new discovery of Mr. Fox Talbot, whereas it was known exactly twenty years before he commenced an experiment on the subject. Niepce resided at Kew in 1827; and still pursuing the subject, he produced many of these pictures, some of which are still in the possession of his friends in this country. They possess much of the air of Daguerreotypes, but are necessarily imperfect as pictures when compared with the Photographs which we are now producing. In 1824, Daguerre commenced his researches, employing, as Wedgwood had, the nitrate and chloride of silver. In 1826, Niepce and Daguerre became acquainted, and they pursued their inquiries together; and in 1829 Niepce communicated his processes to Daguerre, from which communication we must make a few extracts of great importance in the history of Photography:—

"The discovery which I have made, and to which I give the name of *Heliography*, consists in producing spontaneously, by the action of light, with gradations of tints from black to white, the images received by the camera obscura." He then describes his process, and says:—"The plate thus prepared may be immediately submitted to the action of the luminous fluid in the focus of the camera. But even after having been thus exposed a length of time sufficient for receiving the impression of external objects, nothing is apparent to show that these impressions exist. The forms of the future picture remain still invisible. The next operation, then, is to disengage the shrouded imagery, and this is accomplished by a solvent."

In 1829 iodine was first employed by Niepce and Daguerre to "black" the resinous plates on which the heliographic pictures were obtained. Daguerre appears, however, to have noticed some peculiarity in the action of light on the silver plates, as Niepce, in a letter to him, speaks of "a decoction of thapsi (shepherd's purse), fumes of phosphorus, and par-

ticularly of sulphur, as acting on silver in the same way as iodine, and that caloric produced the same effect by oxidizing the metal, for from this cause proceeded in all these instances this extreme sensibility to light."

Niepce died in 1833; and in January, 1839, Daguerre's great discovery was announced, and specimens were shown to the *déité* of Paris. In July following a bill passed the Chamber of Deputies securing to M. Daguerre a pension for life of 6000 francs, and to M. Isidore Niepce, the son of the originator of Heliography, a pension of 4000 francs, as the purchase price of the secret of the process of Daguerreotype—for the glory of endowing the world of science and of art with one of the most surprising discoveries that honour their native land." "This discovery France has adopted; from the first moment she has cherished a pride in liberally bestowing it—a gift to the whole world." Such was the language of M. Arago, and we find M. Duchâtel saying, "the invention does not admit of being secured by patent, for as soon as published all might avail themselves of its advantages." Notwithstanding these assertions, made no doubt with the utmost honesty by these distinguished Frenchmen, we find M. Daguerre trafficking in the English patent market; and on the 15th July, 1839, Mr. Miles Berry patents for "a certain foreigner residing in France," this process which her Minister declares cannot be patented.

The Daguerreotype patent has nearly expired, and, from the circumstance that some points of legality remain undecided, it may already be regarded as having run its period.

On the 31st January, 1839, Mr. Fox Talbot published "Some account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing;" and on the 21st February, 1839, he gave the mode of preparing the paper employed. This included a mode of covering paper with chloride of silver, which he rendered, by repeated washings, sufficiently sensitive for the camera obscura. There we have the same agent used as Davy recommended to Wedgwood, and employed himself, there being scarcely any difference in the manipulation recommended. Mr. Talbot advised the fixing of these pictures by a solution of common salt; but this was of the most imperfect kind—the pictures turning blue in the white parts after the slightest exposure.

The next publication in order of date, of any novelty was that of Sir John Herschel to the Royal Society, 14th March, 1839, which was followed by his admirable memoir on the "Chemical Action of the Rays of the Solar Spectrum," &c., read 20th February, 1840. In the first of these, Sir John Herschel recommends the use of the *hyposulphite of soda* as a fixing agent; and, in the second, he advises its being used *hot* for iodide of silver, as being less soluble in it than the chloride. Sir John Herschel also introduced the use of the hydriodate of potash for the purpose of converting the dark oxide into iodide of silver, and what is still more to the purpose, published the peculiarities of "iodised paper"—we quote his words:—"The preparation of this paper (with hydriodate of potash and nitrate of silver) is very variable in its results, according to the strength of the solutions used. If strong solutions of the hydriodate be used, it is nearly or quite insensible; if weak, the reverse."

At the meeting of the British Association at Plymouth, in July, 1841, Mr. Robert Hunt made a communication "On the influence of the Ferrocyanate of Potash on the Iodide of Silver, producing a highly sensitive Photographic preparation," in which he gave particular directions for the preparation of *iodised paper*, as follows:—"Highly glazed letter-paper is washed over with a solution of one drachm of nitrate of silver to an ounce of distilled water; it is quickly dried, and a second time washed with the same solution. It is then, when dry, placed for a minute in a solution of two drachms of the hydriodate of potash in six ounces of water, placed on a smooth board, gently washed, by allowing some water to flow over it, and dried in the dark, at common temperatures."

Iodised paper was also employed by Mr. Ryan, Lassaigne, and others, from which it appears quite certain that any dealer in Photographic materials may make and sell any of the iodised papers prepared as published by Sir John Herschel, Mr. R. Hunt, or others, previously to the date of the Calotype patent.

In Sir John Herschel's paper, already referred to, we find particular mention of the use of *gallic acid* as an exciting agent; but this able experimentalist, says that he failed "of any marked success in this line, with the somewhat problematical exception of gallic acid and its compounds."

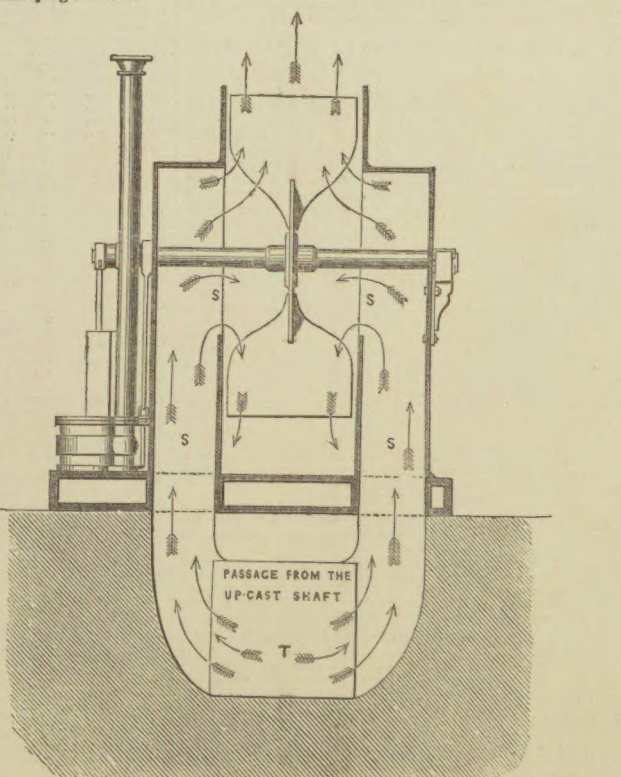
(To be concluded in our next.)

STEAM SUCTION FAN FOR VENTILATING MINES.

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In this apparatus the steam-engine is in direct connexion with the Fan spindle. The foul air is conveyed from the upcast shaft to the Fan by the tunnel T, which divides into two side passages, marked s s, one on each side of the Fan, they terminating in a circular aperture equal in diameter to half that of the Fan. The Fan being set in rapid motion, say 300 to 400 revolutions in a minute, as may be required, induces centrifugal action on the air within the Fan-case, and occasions this air to be flowing forth in the manner indicated by the arrows in Fig. 1, whilst a partial vacuum is established about the centre part of the Fan. To supply this vacuum the foul air rushes up by the side passages (s s) in volumes equal to those which the centrifugal action of the Fan flings out.

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